

ECLA/CARIB 83/9

Distribution: General

Date: 12 July 1983

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean



WOMEN AS THE RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES
FROM RESOURCES ALLOCATED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prepared by
Mrs. Joaquin St. Cyr
Consultant

The views expressed in this document are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

2023-2024

FOREWORD

This pilot study "Women as the Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Trinidad and Tobago" has been carried out as a follow-up to the regional efforts related to the participation of women in development planning; more specifically,

- (i) a decision, adopted at the Fourth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), related to "Incorporation of women in the objectives of development planning and development targets..."^{1/};
- (ii) the recommendations made at the First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, held in Cuba from 25-31 January 1979 to be concerned with the topic "Women, Development in Planning Efforts"^{2/};
- (iii) the recommendation adopted at the above mentioned meeting, requesting "planners and experts on women in development to identify new analytical concepts and techniques which could assess more adequately the social and economic participation of women"^{3/}.

The objective of the study is to suggest to member governments an instrument which can assist in monitoring on a regular basis the efforts being made to meet the demands of the female population.

^{1/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/54/Rev.1, p.11

^{2/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/49/Rev.2, p.29

^{3/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/63, p.7

(ii)

It will enable planners and administrators to develop projects and programmes consistent with the needs and aspirations of women and structurally feasible within Caribbean society.

The methodological approach has been a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the National Budget, decomposing the expenditures involved in delivery of services to the female population, thus indicating how women have benefited from budget allocations to specific sectors such as Social Welfare, Education and Health.

The provision of hard data at this level contributes to the regional efforts aiming at a) integrating women at an early stage of the Social Planning process, and b) establishing an information base on women with respect to their participation in planning as beneficiaries of Government Social Services.

The study contains an analytical proposal for replication of the exercise in the region. With the collaboration of national machineries, local academic, planning and other appropriate institutions, similar exercises can be carried out in other CDCC member countries in order to allow a regional assessment of the progress being made and to assist in identifying targets achievable within the Caribbean context.

The Secretariat has been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Joaquin St. Cyr, an economist, to undertake this study and wishes to express its gratitude to Mrs. St. Cyr. The study is being circulated to the Governments of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) through their national bodies concerned with the Integration of Women in Development or the relevant Planning or Social Affairs units.

The Secretariat would appreciate receiving comments and suggestions for improving the implementation of its work programmed aimed at enhancing the participation of women in Development Planning.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2
<u>ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK</u>	3 - 5
<u>THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: AN OVERVIEW</u> . .	5 - 18
- Legal Rights	5 - 8
- Population Structure	8 - 11
- Labour Force Participation	11 - 13
- Women in the Public Service	14 - 15
- Income Distribution	16 - 18
<u>WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET</u>	18 - 51
- Education Services	18 - 24
- Women as recipients of Awards and Scholarships	24
- Government Expenditure on Education	25 - 31
- Health Services	31 - 38
- Government Expenditure on Health	38 - 42
- Social Welfare And Other Services, Including Services Which Play Substitutable Roles for Women	42 - 45
- Special Education	45 - 47
- School Feeding	47 - 48
- Services In The Exclusive Interest of Women	48 - 51
<u>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</u>	52 - 54
- Introduction	52
- The Status of Women in Trinidad and Tobago: An Overview	52 - 54
<u>WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET</u>	54 - 58
- Education	54 - 55
- Health Services	55 - 57
- Social Welfare And Other Services	57 - 58
- Services In The Exclusive Interest Of Women	58
<u>PARAMETERS TO BE USED FOR ASSESSING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION</u>	59 - 65
<u>METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION</u>	65 - 68

b.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 1 - POPULATION AND ADULT EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY SEX - 1980 CENSUS	69
TABLE 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	70
TABLE 3 - LIVE MATERNITIES BY AGE OF MOTHER AT PRESENT BIRTH PARITY 1977	71 - 72
TABLE 4 - ADULT POPULATION BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREA AT 1970 CENSUS	73
TABLE 5 - EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT AGE X - 1970	74
TABLE 6 - DEATH RATES BY SEX AND AGE (RATE PER 1,000 ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION)	75
TABLE 7 - DEATH AND DEATH RATES BY CAUSE - GROUPS PECULIAR TO FEMALES - 1975 AND 1977	76
TABLE 8 - LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP 1979	77
TABLE 9 - ADULTS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL (BY SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP) - 1970	78
TABLE 10 - TEACHING SERVICE BY CATEGORY AND SEX - 1980	79
TABLE 11 - POPULATION FIVE YEARS AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - 1970	80
TABLE 12 - EDUCATION	81 - 82
TABLE 13 - NEW UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS TO FIRST DEGREES, CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS BY FACULTY AND SEX, 1979/80 AND 1981/82	83

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 14 - NUMBER OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NATIONALS WHO RECEIVED AWARDS BY SEX, FIELD OF STUDY 1967 AND 1972	84
TABLE 15 - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1978 AND 1982	85
TABLE 16 - HEALTH FACILITIES 1979	86
TABLE 17 - DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY AGE, SEX AND CAUSE GROUPS	87
TABLE 18 - MORBIDITY DATA	88
TABLE 19 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	89
TABLE 20 - PUBLIC WELFARE PAYMENTS	90
TABLE 21 - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON DAY CARE AND OTHER SERVICES - 1978 AND 1982	91

INTRODUCTION

Surveys^{1/} on the status of women throughout the world reveal a common theme of subordination to the male which has been aptly summarized in the following quotation:

"Women and girls constitute one-half of the world population, and one-third of the official labour force, perform nearly two-thirds of the work hours, but according to some estimates receive only one-tenth of the world's income and own less than one-hundredth of world property".^{2/}

Women's subordinate status also seems to be highly resistant to legal reform and political resolutions based on doctrines of sexual equality and the need for equal participation of women in development.

Two consistent observations are made, however - that male/female roles have their roots to a large extent in the traditions, customs and beliefs of the society which date far back in history and on the level of socio-economic development of a particular country.

Accordingly, women's status generally varies from country to country and also within countries - since different countries have lived through different histories and are at different levels of socio-economic development. In the Caribbean region, the degree of subordination is functionally related to the social, political and economic factors which have their bases in the system of colonialism, slavery and indentureship.

The United Nations, mainly through its Commission on the status of Women, has worked since 1946 to help effect the changes needed both in law and in fact. The Commission seeks not only the legal recognition of the rights of women but also changes in the traditional attitudes which limit their exercise of such rights. The agency stresses not only their rights as individuals but the need for women to use their talents and

^{1/} See for example review article by Ilsa Schuster - Recent Research on Women in Development. Journal of Development Studies - Vol. 18(4) July 1982, pp. 511-535.

^{2/} Extract from "Women at Work" 1/1978, ILO - Geneva - Editorial.

abilities for the progress of society. This approach recognizes that all human resources (including that fifty percent which resides in women) with suitable knowledge and skills ought to be directed towards the development of society.

Caribbean Governments and interest groups have shown increasing sensitivity to these issues, more particularly since the establishment of National Commissions on the Status of Women in many territories in the region.

Since 1975 various reports have been prepared outlining the progress and problems involved in bringing about the necessary changes in women's status. However the observation has been made that so far the reports have been mainly qualitative including many illustrative examples of different categories of projects and project activities.

Quantitative analysis has been hampered by the difficulty of assembling the necessary information since activities involving women are not limited to specific sectors, and moreover usually appear as integrated components in many diverse kinds of projects.^{3/}

It is vital as part of any theoretical and practical approach to the relationship between Women and Development, that forms of subordination should be analysed, interpreted, and quantified in order that the potential roles for women could be clearly understood.

This paper attempts to show the extent to which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through its policies and expenditures as contained in the National Budget, has explicitly or implicitly delivered specific services and incomes to the female population in the country.

The paper will focus on certain key areas in the national economy which have been identified and accepted as playing important roles in expanding the horizons of women viz: health, education and training and welfare services.

Using quantitative data as far as possible, the goal firstly, is to identify those areas which are sensitive enough to be used as indicators to assess the status of women as recipients of services within the national economy and secondly, to use this information to prepare a guide or methodological framework for use in other Caribbean territories.

^{3/} UNDP Publication 82-09323 dated 8 April 1982, para.5.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The study is prefaced by an overview of women's status in Trinidad and Tobago. This involves firstly, a brief examination of their legal rights.

Women in the population structure in Trinidad and Tobago are then examined, by age, legitimacy, marital status and geographical distribution. Data by gender on Birth and Death Rates and Life Expectancy are also presented.

Women's participation in the Labour Force is discussed. Particular attention is paid to the ratio of women to men employed in the Public Service since the Government is the largest single employer and the Public Service is regarded as an important avenue of advancement in the society for those of less privileged backgrounds once certain minimum educational criteria have been met. Lastly, the distribution of income by gender is examined.

Deficiencies in available statistics, for instance, the absence of tabulations in the Household Budgetary Survey Report on Women as heads of households are identified.

The third section of the paper focuses on women as recipients of services vis-à-vis the resources provided in the national budget. Quantitative indicators are used to show how far women are beneficiaries in certain key areas of public service activities which are known to be important determinants of the status of women in a country. Where the data base permits, comparisons are made between the years 1978 and 1982. Consideration is given to women as beneficiaries in the following areas:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Education: | Including the availability of training opportunities in vocational and technical training institutions; |
| Training: | Including scholarships and training awards; |
| Health: | Including the extent to which the special health needs of females are being met; |

Social Welfare
Services;

With emphasis on the availability of services which play substitutable roles to women - such as, day care centres, nursery schools and special education services and nutrition programmes outside the home. Women as recipients of non-contributory old age pensions and public assistance will also be addressed;

Services undertaken in
the exclusive interest
of women;

Particularly the work of the
National Commission on the Status
of Women.

Education is a key factor in the development of human resources particularly in a world increasingly dominated by science and technology. Indeed where women remain uneducated, not only are their quantifiable contributions to the economy limited, but their potential contribution as mothers of the next generation is limited. Education is also a medium for the creation of an awareness and understanding of human rights.

The availability of adequate health care services at primary and secondary levels is a determining factor in the extent to which women can meaningfully participate in the overall development of a society - in a variety of ways. Preventive care, in the form of easily accessible and safe drinking water, adequate sewage disposal and other sanitation measures, also reduces the workload of women in the preparation of food and in the performance of other chores in the home.

Women also need special attention in the areas of pre-natal, post-natal and delivery services. Gynaecological and family planning services are needed during the reproductive years, and comprehensive health services for all infants, pre-school children and school children.

One critical and sensitive area in the improvement of women's status lies in the area of Family Planning and particularly the availability of family planning services to enable women to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children. Knowledge of and easy availability of family planning services are also important elements in

creating the possibilities for women to take advantage of educational and employment opportunities and to participate fully in community life as responsible citizens.

In short, family planning services have a special place in primary health care in improving the status of women, in defining their role and position in society, and in their contribution to development.

The adequacy and spread of social welfare services in a society are important determinants of the status of women, especially among the lower income groups. Such services include non-contributory pensions and welfare assistance and services which are regarded to play substitutable roles for women - such as day care and pre-school programmes, special education programmes and feeding programmes for children outside the home.

These welfare services assist parents to continue to perform the parental function simultaneously with taking advantage of the particular service.

Programmes undertaken and funded from the national budget in the exclusive service of women should also be considered in any assessment of women's status in the society.

Finally, by using quantitative indicators which have emerged from the study of Trinidad and Tobago, a set of indices/parameters are developed. These are suggested as guidelines for planners and administrators to develop programmes and projects for women in other Caribbean Territories which are consistent with the needs and aspirations of women, and with national planning objectives. It should be feasible to apply these guidelines within existing national budgetary frameworks.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: AN OVERVIEW

Legal Rights

The 1976 Republican Constitution and Associated Legislation provide that specific human rights and fundamental freedoms shall exist in Trinidad and Tobago without discrimination by reason of race, origin, custom, religion or sex.

Stephanie Daly writing in 1975^{4/}, made the observation that in Trinidad and Tobago, the legal position of women had improved to the extent that it was a shorter task to explore the areas where women's legal rights were less than those of men rather than to examine what rights they did have. In addition, girls and women receive a degree of special protection from the law regarding offences relating to sexual abuse.

In 1982 Daly^{5/} wrote "It is clear from an examination of the statutory changes made since 1975 that a conscious effort has been made to consider the effect of legislation upon women and to remove the lingering discriminatory provisions".

In Trinidad and Tobago men and women thus enjoy equality in law to a great degree. For instance, boys and girls are equally entitled to compulsory schooling between the ages of 6 and 12; men and women are equally eligible to serve as jurors; and single and married women are equally capable as men of acquiring, holding and disposing of property. The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act was updated to enable a divorce to be obtained by virtue of five years separation even though the respondent did not consent. In 1976 legislation was introduced for the separate assessment of income of married women for tax purposes. Women could pass their nationality on to their own children and the status of Children Act 1981 removed the legal disabilities of children born out of wedlock. In the Married Women's Property Ordinance, a spouse who contributes to the improvement of an asset either in money or money's worth may gain an enlarged interest in the property - and so on.

A few overt but relatively minor instances of legal discrimination against women remain however. Under the Wages Councils Ordinance various wages regulation orders have been published specifying minimum wages for various types

^{4/} Daly, Stephanie - The Legal Status of Women in Trinidad and Tobago 1975, p.7. - National Commission on the Status of Women 1975.

^{5/} Daly, Stephanie - The Developing Legal Status of Women in Trinidad and Tobago. - National Commission on the Status of Women 1982. p.5.

of jobs. It is noticeable that the minimum wage of a woman cook in a hotel, for instance, may be lower than her male counterpart.

Under the National Insurance Scheme wives and children benefit upon the death of a husband/father, yet when the woman (herself a contributor as an employee on equal terms with a man to the scheme) dies her surviving husband gets no benefits, unless he is incapacitated, a fact which must be proven medically. A husband is entitled only to a funeral grant on the death of his insured wife although many women today contribute financially to the upkeep of the matrimonial home.

A similar anomaly exists with respect to the administration of certain pension schemes, such as the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund, where male civil servants are required to contribute compulsorily to the scheme whereas females are not. The surviving husband is therefore not eligible for assistance in the event of the death of his wife.

Indeed, one may well regard these two latter instances as discrimination in favour of the female.

Notwithstanding the enshrinement of the equal status of women in the laws of the country, account needs to be taken of the fact that the law is only as good as the way in which it is administered and is effective only to the extent that it is accepted by the society as a whole.

In Trinidad and Tobago, as in many developing (and developed) countries, it is recognized that even when the law accords the woman equal protection and rights, she may not know her rights and still less how to secure their enforcement. This is especially so if she lacks education and is economically dependent upon her husband. For instance, despite amendments in the Divorce Law, the petitioning wife is often at a substantive disadvantage not being able to afford the fees required to retain a good lawyer.

As regards the legal situation in Trinidad and Tobago, the problem of the woman is not so much the need to struggle to secure rights as it is to put rights enshrined in the law into effect. In this struggle

a disproportionate share of the opportunities opening up to women is won by the more educated middle income groups concentrated in urban areas. It is believed that a similar situation exists in the rest of the Caribbean and Latin America. Other women are hampered by such factors as ignorance, low income and lack of skills that accompany poverty.

Population Structure

In 1980, the population of Trinidad and Tobago numbered 1,059,825 persons of which 531,604 or 50.2 percent were females. The population is a relatively young one, 602,215 or 57 percent were to be found in the under 25 age group, of which 361,547 or 34 percent were in the under 15 age group and 57,891 or 5 percent of the population were to be found in the over 65 age group.^{5a/} (See tables 1 and 2).

Whereas males outnumbered females in the under five age group by 2,000, between the ages of 15-64 there were 631,483 persons (60 percent of the population) of which females represented 50 percent. Females formed 55 percent of the population over 65 and outnumbered males in this age group by over 6,000.

The birth rate in 1977 was 24.9 per thousand population and 101.7 per thousand women aged 15-49.

Among first births the majority (40.7 percent) occurred in the 15-19 age group followed closely by the 20-24 age group (40.47 percent). However, among total births, the majority (34.62 percent) occurred in the 20-24 age group followed by the 25-29 age group (24 percent). (See Table 3).

The population structure is characterized by a relatively high illegitimacy rate typical of many Caribbean territories representing in 1977, 44 percent of total births. Indeed among first illegitimate births, over

^{5a/} There is a small discrepancy in the population data by sex in 1980 in that the data by region based on the Housing Census Bulletin No.1 put the total population at 1,059,825 whereas the unpublished data from the Central Statistical Office by sex and age grouping put the population at 1,059,047 in 1980.

50 percent occur in the 15-19 age group. This high illegitimate birth rate has risen consistently from 41 percent in 1968 to 44 percent in 1977.^{6/}

The 1970 Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean Report showed that in Trinidad and Tobago women between the ages of 15-44 years numbered 175,043. Of this number, 45 percent were married; 35 percent never married or had partners; 13 percent lived in "common-law" relationships; 2 percent in "visiting" relationships; 3 percent were not living with husbands and 2 percent were not living with common-law partners.^{7/}

The largest number of marriages in both 1975 and 1979 was registered in the 20-24 age group among both males and females.^{7a/}

A higher percentage of females than males is found among the married population, the widowed, the divorced and the separated. However, there are more men than women who were never married. (See Table 4).

Life expectancy rates among females in Trinidad and Tobago in 1970 was 68.11, and among males 64.08. Women's expectation of life was consistently higher in all age groups reaching at age 80-85, 4.24 compared with 1.76 for males. (See Table 5).

More than half of the total population of the country is to be found in the urban conurbations of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and County St. George. The proportion of women in different counties varies from 49 percent in the rural country of St. David/St. Andrew to 52.5 percent in Port-of-Spain. (See Table 1).

^{6/} Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979, No.26 Table 21, Central Statistical Office Printing Unit 1982.

^{7/} 1970 Population Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean, Volume 8, Table 3, Census Research Programme, UWI 1976.

^{7a/} Annual Statistical Digest 1979, Table 30, op. cit.

The death rate per thousand population in 1977 was 6.54. However, the rate for males was higher (7.05) than for females (6.01). The female death rate was consistently lower in all age groups except for age 2 and age 4. (See Table 6).

An examination of death and death rates by causal groups among those diseases which are peculiar to females in the years 1975 and 1977, (the 3 years for which the most recent data are available), (See Table 7) shows a decline in the rate per 1,000 from 47.14 to 32.51 for deaths due to abortions; 82.50 to 46.97 for complications of pregnancy and 471.31 to 405.08 for deaths due to birth injury. Maternal death rates showed a decline from 1.3 to 0.8 per 100,000 population.

What is significant about the population structure vis-à-vis the status of women is the relatively large proportion of females in the 15-44 age group who are virtual heads of households as indicated by the fact that some 20 percent of this population live in "common-law", "visiting" and "separated" relationships. The Report on the 1970 Population Census indicated that whereas there were 141,122 males as heads of households in Trinidad, there were 52,054 women who were so classified.

Daly for instance, has made the observation that the structure of family life in Trinidad and Tobago does not accord with the preoccupation of the law with marriage.^{8/} In other words, whereas middle-class mating patterns emulate the nuclear family pattern of the former European Elite in which male and female share in the socialization of the offspring, early mating patterns among the peasantry and urban working class, particularly among those of African origin, have been characterized by various degrees of "keeper unions", "common-law", or "visiting unions".^{9/}

^{8/} Daly, 1982, op.cit, pp.26.

^{9/} For a further discussion of this social phenomenon in the Caribbean region see Lowenthal, David, "West Indian Societies" (c) Oxford University Press, 1972.

The households headed by women comprise many who lack regular male support and many whose "husbands" are away seasonally. Many women who are single, widowed, divorced or abandoned are the sole support of their families. Many are unsupported grandmothers bringing up daughters' offspring. Such women are apt to make the important decisions about their children, jobs and their life, often aided by their own relatives. They however, frequently lack the skills, training and support services needed to enable them to provide adequately for their families.^{10/}

The complete absence of fathers in many homes and the visiting relationships of fathers in some unions must militate against the male sharing equally and fairly in the disciplining and socializing of offspring.

In the light of the foregoing, it is clear that in the allocation of funds in the National Budget, motherhood as a social phenomenon is deserving of special attention. It is an event of profound social significance and not an individual burden to which women must resign themselves without adequate assistance. For instance, a woman's employment opportunities should not suffer in the process of motherhood.

This is why adequate and simultaneous policies on Education, Health and Nutrition and Social Security as they affect mother and child, should clearly be a prerogative in the integration of women in development.

Labour Force Participation

In Trinidad and Tobago there are no general prohibitions on women working. Women have the right to earn an income and to be paid for the work which they do. Under the Wages Councils Ordinance in most areas the minimum wage is the same for males and females. Equal pay for equal work is the norm in both the public service and in private sector enterprises.

^{10/} According to the Report on the 1970 Population Census of the Caribbean (Vol.9) of 52,054 women heads of households, 5,891 or 11 percent fell in the occupational group of "service workers".

Working women are entitled to participate in the National Insurance Scheme. A maternity benefit is payable to the insured woman. Other benefits payable under the National Insurance Legislation are the same for female as male employees and benefits are also payable to common-law husbands and wives.

As indicated previously where the employee is a woman some pension schemes discriminate by not providing a pension for her husband even though he may be dependent upon her, although the same scheme may provide a widow's pension irrespective of the widow's means.

In addition women enjoy a degree of statutory protection. For instance, shop owners are required to provide seating for female employees. Women with certain exceptions are prohibited from working at night, though this provision is regarded to be more honoured in the breach.

The 1980 Census revealed an adult labour force of 349,300 of which the females numbered 99,440 or approximately 28 percent. It is interesting to note the generally higher female participation rates in the urban conurbations of Port-of-Spain (41 percent) and San Fernando (34 percent) and their very low participation rates in the more "rural" counties^{11/} for instance, 20 percent in County St. Patrick, 19 percent in County Nariva/Mayaro and 22 percent in Counties Caroni and Victoria. (See Table 1).

The most recently published statistics on employment showed that in 1979, 400,000 or 90 percent of the labour force held jobs. (See Table 8). Males formed 71.6 percent of the employed labour force and females only 28.4 percent.^{12/}

^{11/} The low participation rate of females in the "rural" areas must be interpreted with a degree of caution since the methodology of collecting census data places emphasis on employment in the formal sector of the economy, and does not take into account self-employment of females on family-owned farms or the economic and social contribution of women's activities in the rural areas, such as in food production, marketing, housework, handicraft and other home-based economic activities.

^{12/} There is a discrepancy in the Labour Force statistics of Trinidad and Tobago in that the CSSP (round 32) Estimates in 1979 put the total employed labour force at 400,000 compared with the preliminary census data based on the 1980 census which put the total employed at 349,300.

An examination of the Labour Force by Industrial Group, 1979 (See Table 8) reveals the majority of women (33 percent of the female labour force) to be employed in the "Services" sector, while the majority of men were employed in the "Construction sector including electricity, gas and water". The second largest employer of female labour was the "Commerce" sector which employed 28 percent of the female labour force.

Women comprised 10,000 persons or 24 percent of the total labour force in "Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing" sector or 42,100 persons, 26 percent of the total labour force in "mining, quarrying and manufacturing", only 14 percent of the total labour force in "construction" (including electricity, gas and water) and 8 percent in "Transport and Communications". Women formed 46 percent of the total labour force in the "Commerce" sector and 44.7 percent in the "Services" sector.

An examination of the distribution between male and female according to occupational groups shows a similar pattern of women being well represented in the "service" sector and evenly represented in the "clerical and related" sector. Women are fairly well represented in the "professional and technical" sector, forming 42 percent of the total population employed in that sector.

Women are inordinately under-represented in "other agriculture", in "transport and communication", among "farm managers, supervisors and farmers", among "labourers", and self-evidently in the armed forces. (See Table 9).

The good showing of women (their relatively small number of 9,397 notwithstanding) in the "professional and technical class" may be indicative of the favourable situation for women of middle-class background who have taken advantage of educational and other opportunities for widening the scope of their social role and have moved into jobs previously dominated by men. The conflict between the productive and domestic roles for such women decreases as they take advantage of household domestic help, day nurseries and maternity benefits.

Women in the Public Service

Employment in the Public Service^{13/} by gender based on an examination of the names of employees contained in the Public Service List of 1980 revealed the following distribution:^{14/}

^{13/} Entry into the Clerical Class is open to candidates possessing a School Certificate not lower than Grade II or as otherwise specified in the Schedule to the Civil Service Regulations.

Entry into the Administrative Class is in the Grade of Administrative Cadet which requires three years training of graduates between the ages of 21 and 45 with approved degrees from approved Universities. Entry into the Professional and Scientific Class is open to candidates possessing approved professional qualifications and experience specified for the particular office.

Entry in the Technical Class is open to candidates who have (a) obtained a recognized technical qualification or (b) completed an approved course of training in a specified field or (c) successfully passed an examination designed to test their practical experience or ability.

Manipulative Class - Except in the grades of postman and telephone operator, candidates are recruited on the basis of holding of a certificate equal to the School Leaving Certificate or similar qualifications, but the appropriate commission may vary this requirement in certain cases.

^{14/} This Listing was limited to those grades in the schedule to the Civil Service Regulations as follows:

1. Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries (non-Agric, Lands and Food Production).
2. Energy and Energy-based Industries (non-Energy and Natural Resources).
3. External Affairs.
4. Government Construction and Maintenance (non-Works, Maintenance and Drainage).
5. Health (non-Health and Environment).
6. Transport and Communications (non-Public Utilities and National Transportation).
7. Education and Culture (non-Education) includes only General Administration, Planning and Development, Short-term School Building Programme, Scholarships, and Training, Committees and Commissions, School Supervision, Central Services Testing, Publications, Examinations, Education Extension and Education.
8. Finance (non-Finance and Planning) includes only General Administration, Insurance, Estimates and Cost Accounting, Finance and Economics, Project Financing, Central Tenders Board, Customs and Excise, Organization and Management, Planning and Development (Policy, Research and Planning and Town and Country Planning only), Central Statistical Office, Public Utilities, Government Printery and Post Office.

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>% Female</u>
Administrative	170	54	32
Professional	739	133	18
Technical (including nurses)	5,143	2,520	49
Clerical	1,531	857	56
Secretarial	149	147	99
Other supporting staff (manipulative)	240	33	14
Teachers	<u>4,975</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	<u>12,947</u>	<u>6,480</u>	<u>50</u>

Women formed 32 percent of employees in the administrative grade; 18 percent in the professional; 49 percent in the technical grades (however this grade includes Nursing where there is a preponderance of females); 56 percent in the clerical grades, 99 percent in the secretarial grade; 14 percent among manipulative staff and 55 percent among teachers.

No sample was drawn on the Protective Services and on the Defence Force. However, historically these services have been dominated by males. (The Women Police Branch is relatively small. Likewise the Women's Prison's Branch. The Regiment only commenced the recruitment of a few females in the last two years. The Coast Guard is still all male).

It can be safely assumed that although the overall female participation rate was even, women monopolize the "secretarial" services and nursing and are under-represented in the professional, scientific and manipulative classes and in the administrative class.

In teaching (See Table 10) females formed 58 percent of teachers at primary school level but only 34 percent at the levels of Principal and Vice-Principal. At secondary level in 1980, they formed 53 percent of teachers, but only 34 percent at the Principal and Vice-Principal levels. Technical vocational female teachers formed only 8 percent at secondary school level and 23 percent at technical school level. At teacher training level female teachers formed 53 percent of the total.

Income Distribution

An examination of the differentials^{14a/} in earnings ratios between males and females based on the reports on the 1970 Population Census of the Commonwealth reveals the following:

Per Annum	Total Males	Total Females	Total	Females as % of total
Under \$500	6,823	9,564	15,387	58.36
500-999	19,290	11,963	31,253	38.28
1,000-1,499	23,573	7,983	31,556	25.3
1,500-1,999	24,713	6,795	31,508	21.6
2,000-2,499	28,347	5,207	33,554	15.5
2,500-2,999	12,703	2,364	15,067	15.68
3,000-3,499	8,952	1,610	10,562	15.24
3,500-3,999	6,707	1,790	8,497	21.0
4,000-4,499	4,317	1,003	5,320	18.8
4,500-4,999	3,520	1,184	4,704	25.17
5,000-5,999	3,567	1,419	4,986	28.45
6,000-6,999	2,855	625	3,480	17.95
7,000-7,999	1,649	220	1,869	11.77
8,000-8,999	886	99	985	10.0
over-9,000	4,345	235	4,500	5.0
No income or N/S	96,752	209,101	305,853	68.36
TOTAL	248,999	261,162	510,161	51.19

^{14a/} Report on the 1970 Population Census of the Caribbean (Volume 10), Part iv, op.cit.

The differentials in income between the sexes place women at a disadvantage at all levels of income distribution. Although there were 9,397 females in the "Professional and Technical Class" alone, only 8,185 females were in receipt of an income of over \$3,000 per annum. This suggests perhaps that even the women in this class are to be found in the lower paid strata of the sector. Only in the \$5,000-5,999 income group were females fairly represented (28.4 percent) vis-à-vis their overall participation rate in the labour force.

Many more females than males (58 percent) received incomes in the lowest earnings table of under \$500 per annum; conversely at the highest income range of over \$9,000 they represented only 5 percent of wage earners; in the next highest i.e. \$8,000-8,999 range, 10 percent and in the \$7,000-7,999 income range, 12 percent.

This very poor showing of females, (despite relative equality of opportunity in education which will be described later) is attributable partially to the relatively lower participation rate of women in the labour force. However it begs the question of whether women are attracted (or alternatively only prepared academically and vocationally) for work in those sectors in the economy where pay and other emoluments are less attractive or alternatively in jobs requiring lower levels of skills which are therefore poorly paid.

Another issue is whether salaries and other conditions of work tend to be less favourable in industries dominated by women, since women are often cited as being less aggressive and competitive in the labour market, even when they are equally qualified as men. It is said that for many women, money after it has covered the basic necessities of life does not become the measure of social status, as it does for men. Instead it is often regarded as a means of improving the standard of the home.

There is finally the question of culturally imposed sex roles, the traditional role of housewife being described as "one small step" to occupations like home helps, nursing, social work and education.

It is significant that women represent 68 percent of the population which received no income or where income was not stated. There are many in this group who may have worked as young women but who when they married found in their husbands the security which their income guaranteed them prior to marriage. Others have never entered the labour force in their lifetime.

It has been said that at age 17 women have all the potentialities but between 25 and 30, the creation of a family may well be more appealing than a job. Indeed a comparison^{15/} of school attendance and labour force participation (week's activity) among persons 14-19 years, by sex in Commonwealth Caribbean countries in 1970 revealed a high female participation rate among those attending school but a low rate among those in the labour force. The obverse was true among males. In Trinidad and Tobago 46.3 percent of females were attending school, and only 18.5 percent participated in the labour force compared with 43.7 percent of males attending school but 48.1 percent in the labour force.

It would be instructive to do a detailed study of the extent to which female school leavers drop out of, or never enter the labour force, and the reasons for this despite the stated aim of the education system to provide equal education and training opportunities for all.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Education Services

The examination of the resources provided for education in the budget is preceded by a brief description of the educational status of the population, and of the educational infrastructure. School enrolment by gender and geographic distribution at primary and secondary levels is described followed by enrolment at technical and tertiary levels by gender and subject enrolment. A similar exercise is undertaken for non-formal training programmes conducted at youth camps and on an on-the-job training programme conducted by the Division of Technical and

^{15/} Abdullah, Norma - The Labour Force in the Commonwealth Caribbean - a Statistical Analysis. Institute of Social and Economic Research UWI, St. Augustine, June 1971. Table 5, p.12.

Vocational Education. The distribution of government awards and scholarships by gender is also examined.

A comparison is made of the provisions in the national budget for Education in the years 1978 and 1982. The pattern of recurrent and capital expenditure based on the allocation of resources within the sector in these two years is described and analysed with special reference to females as recipients.

School enrolment is said to represent the most important and far reaching element in the cultural transformation of girls.^{15a/} Boys and girls in Trinidad and Tobago are equally entitled by law (The Education Act) to compulsory education between the ages of six and twelve. Boys and girls are also equally entitled to selection for entry to the secondary school system on the basis of performance in the common entrance examination at ages eleven and twelve. At the present time there is universal availability and spread of school places at primary school level for all children. The target set by the Government is the provision of 90 percent of school places (an estimated 10 percent of primary school places are provided in the private sector where many parents exercise their option of sending their children to private fee-paying schools). There is complaint however about the standard of accommodation in many primary schools in that facilities are dilapidated and about the distribution of school places, in that there is a shortage of places in areas of new housing settlements and overcrowding in some schools in the urban areas.

^{15a/} World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. Report contained in Supplement to Development Forum - Equality, Development and Peace, June 1980.

Secondary school places provided by the State are allocated to some 70 percent of the school age population between 11 and 12 years of age. Places are allocated to boys and girls on an evenly distributed basis.^{16/} Those who do not secure places in Government Secondary Schools are catered for either in the post primary classes of primary schools where children may remain up to age 15, or attend fee-paying private secondary schools of their parents' choice.

Technical and university education is equally open to boys and girls on a competitive basis, based mainly on aptitude and academic performance at the secondary level.

According to the 1970^{17/} Census of the population 5 years and over by educational attainment in Trinidad and Tobago, some 73 percent of the population had attained a primary level of education, followed by 17 percent with a secondary level and only 0.6 percent received a University level of education. Of those with primary education, women formed 49 percent of the population; with secondary, 51 percent of the population but with University only 28 percent (See Table 11); 63 percent of the population with no education were females most likely reflecting past discrimination against females in the education system.

^{16/} In the 1983 Common Entrance Examination, results as published in the National Newspapers on 1 July 1983 indicated that out of some 30,000 students who sat the examination placements were made as follows:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Assisted Secondary Schools	1,585	1,330
Government Secondary Schools	975	985
Junior Secondary and Composite Schools	<u>6,986</u>	<u>6,985</u>
	<u>9,546</u>	<u>9,300</u>

Whereas "Government Secondary Schools", "Junior Secondary" and "Composite" schools have been built and are directly funded and administered by the Government, "assisted" secondary schools were originally established by religious organisations as fee-paying privately run schools. These latter institutions are now almost totally funded by the State and are administered by different Boards of Management within the framework of educational policy laid down by the Government. All education provided by the State at primary and secondary levels is free.

^{17/} Figures on the educational attainment of the population based on the 1980 census are not yet published.

A comparison between the years 1977/78 and 1981/82 of enrolments in Government and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (Table 12) reveals that women were equally enrolled at the primary and secondary levels of education in all counties. Similarly at secondary level by 1982 females were equally represented in the enrolment rates at all Government and Assisted Secondary Schools notwithstanding the fact that at the assisted secondary school level many of the girls' schools are separately located and administered from the boys' schools.

One can conclude that factors based on gender are not significant in the enrolment of children at the primary and secondary levels of education. It would seem those factors based on the socio-economic backgrounds of children are more significant in the performance of children in qualifying examinations and therefore in the apportionment of children to particular secondary schools, the assisted schools being regarded as more "prestigious" than the "Government" schools.

At technical and vocational schools (See Table 12) the differences in male/female enrolments are significant. In 1977/78 of 1,323 students enrolled in technician courses at technical and vocational schools only 10 percent or 131 students were females.^{18/} This was the general pattern of enrolment in previous years.

In the same period, of 2,306 enrolments in the craft courses at technical and vocational schools 953 or 41 percent were females.

Undergraduate enrolment^{19/} of Trinidad and Tobago students at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine in 1978/79 showed a total of 1,741 of which 788 or 45 percent were females. The pattern in the preceding years was similar.

An even number of male and female students graduated from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine in 1978/79^{20/} (166 males

^{18/} Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979, op.cit. Table 70A.

^{19/} Ibid. Table 71.

^{20/} Ibid. Table 72.

as opposed to 163 females). This year was atypical in that the proportion of female graduates in the previous six years was lower than the males.

Statistics on New University admissions to First degrees, Certificates and Diplomas by Faculty and sex in the period 1981/82 showed a total of 3,020 of which the female admission rate was 52 percent (See Table 13).

Very significant in the enrolments by subject areas at technical and vocational institutes at the "craft" level was that over 30 percent of the women or 322 were enrolled in "feminine" occupations of dressmaking and design and another 40 percent in secretarial and related subjects, such as typing. On the contrary, female participation in such areas as auto mechanics, electrical installation, woodwork, welding, masonry and machine shop practice was negligible.

At the "technician" level nearly 50 percent of the females were enrolled in Business Management courses followed by home economics where another 30 percent were enrolled. (There were 129 males as against 50 females in Business Management however). Some 15 percent of females were enrolled in Laboratory technology. Contrariwise none or very few females were enrolled in such areas as electrical and mechanical engineering (402 males as against 11 females) junior builder (88 males, 5 females) and instrument maintenance (103 men, no females).

In the Youth Camps, where pre-vocational training is provided free of charge on a residential basis, the four boys' camps catered in 1982 for a total of 621 boys, and only one girls' camp catered for 220 or 26 percent of the total number of trainees.

It is instructive that whereas welding, carpentry, auto mechanics, agriculture, electrical installation and plumbing are taught at all boys' camps, at girls' camps cooking and catering (45 on roll) bookbinding (30), beauty culture (30), commercial subjects (54), and garment construction are taught (61).^{21/}

A small but significant programme in the area of technical/vocational training is illustrative of the low and selective participation rate of

^{21/} Source: Ministry of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs.

females in vocational/technical training programmes. The components of this on-the-job training programme conducted by the Division of Technical and Vocational Education are a construction industry project, a programme of training for Fifth Form Students of Senior Comprehensive Schools, and a continuing evening programme in Tobago. The programme which is subsidized by Government is regarded as one of the main instruments introduced in the country since 1980 to improve the capabilities of youth in various craft and technical areas by developing a programme of on-the-job placement.

Of 991 persons who were placed for training in the period 1980/81 in Trinidad 195 or 20 percent were females. Again there was a preponderance of females (49 percent) in Business/Accounts and among Clerk/typists and very few or none in such fields as auto mechanics, carpentry/joinery and electrical installation.

In Tobago where there were 41 trainees, all were males, the subjects offered being plumbing, masonry and carpentry.

At the University level, undergraduate enrolments by subject areas at St. Augustine in the period 1978/79 and earlier years showed females dominating the faculties of Arts and General Studies where in 1978/79 there were 359 females as against 209 males; there were 115 females in the Faculty of Social Sciences as against 168 men; in law on the contrary, there were 26 females and only 14 men. In the "Hard Sciences", women, like in technical institutes, were under represented. In Engineering and Natural Sciences there were only 202 females (30 percent) as against 462 males enrolled.

A study by gender and by subject of Trinidad and Tobago graduates from UWI St. Augustine in 1978/79 showed a larger number of female graduates from the Faculty of Arts and General Studies, (86 females as against 31 males) and females grossly under-represented among graduates of the Faculty of Engineering (3 females as against 51 males).

New University admissions to First Degrees, in 1981/82, showed an average female enrolment of 52 percent, but higher rates in education (71 percent), Arts and General Studies (73 percent), Social Sciences (53 percent), Medicine (44 percent), but only 22 percent in Natural Sciences, and 12 percent in Engineering.

The distribution by gender is even in full-time Certificate and Diploma courses in the period 1981/82, except that females formed 100 percent of enrolments in Nursing Education, and 77 percent in Library Studies. There were no women but 8 men enrolled in Construction Management in 1979/80.

The conclusion is that at University level women dominate the Arts and Humanities and shy away from the "hard" sciences - though there has been an increasing trend in female enrolment in medicine.

Yet the extent to which women participate in vocational and technical education programmes and in the "hard" sciences will determine their potentiality for participating in self-propelled income-generation activities as well as the extent of their participation in the more highly skilled and highly paid jobs in the commercial and industrial sectors of the society.

Women as recipients of Awards and Scholarships

Men and women are equally eligible to apply for government scholarships and awards. Indeed the girls' scholarship based on the results of the GCE Advanced Level Examination was abolished on the basis of unfair discrimination in favour of girls who now compete on an equal footing with boys in these examinations.

The latest published report on scholarships and awards covered the period 1967 to 1972. Among recipients of awards, women in 1967 received an average of 31 percent and 26 percent in 1967 and 1972 respectively. (See Table 14).

Women were most evenly represented in the humanities, and in "medical sciences" in 1967-68, receiving 55 percent and 52 percent respectively of these awards. Women received 30 percent or less of awards in the areas of Natural Sciences, Agriculture and Business Administration in both 1967 and 1972.

Government Expenditure on Education^{22/}

An examination of national budgetary documents^{23/} in 1978 and 1982 shows that expenditure under the control of the Ministry of Education increased substantially in 1982 by some 300 percent over 1978 as follows:

<u>1978</u>	\$	<u>1982</u>	\$
<u>RECURRENT</u>	279,975,868	<u>RECURRENT</u>	862,193,862
Personal emoluments	216,601,418	Personnel Expenditure	678,813,942
Other Charges	55,442,649	Goods and Services	30,370,009
Extraordinary	1,927,485	Minor Eqt. Purchases	4,234,309
Subventions	6,004,316	Current transfers and Subsidies	148,775,602
<u>CAPITAL</u>	101,925,681	<u>CAPITAL</u>	276,977,442
Part A	19,200,020	Part A	344,697
Part B	77,604,359	Part B	163,387,340
Part C	5,121,302	Part C	13,245,405
TOTAL	381,901,549	TOTAL	1,139,171,304
<u>Industrial Schools and Orphanages</u>	4,283,583	<u>Industrial Schools and Orphanages</u>	10,836,865
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	386,185,132	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	1,150,008,169

^{22/} Changes were made in the structure of the budget documents between the years 1978 and 1982 as shown hereunder:

<u>1978</u>		<u>1982</u>
Personal Emoluments	to	Personnel Expenditure
Other Charges	to	Goods and Services
Extraordinary	to	Minor Equipment purchases
Subventions	to	Current transfers and subsidies
Capital		Capital

In 1978, the Ministry of Education incorporated the Divisions of Culture, Community Development and Sport. These latter functions were allocated to new Ministries in 1982.

<u>23/</u> 1980	-	Estimates of Expenditure
1980	-	Details of Other Charges, Extraordinary and Subventions
1980	-	Estimates of Development Programme
1982	-	Appropriation accounts (provisional)

Government Printery 1980.

The increase in expenditure on education in 1982 over 1978 is attributable primarily to the increases in personal emoluments from approximately \$217 million in 1978 to nearly \$700 million in 1982, and the increase in capital expenditure from approximately \$77 million in 1978 to nearly \$300 million in 1982.

It should be noted, however, that whereas in 1978 the recurrent budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture formed 19.5 percent of the total national recurrent budget, in 1982 it formed 15.4 percent.

The capital budget for the Ministry of Education and Culture in 1978 formed 8.1 percent of the total capital budget and in 1982, only 3.9 percent (see Table 15 for details).

The increase in expenditure on personal emoluments is to a large extent a reflection of substantial increases (over 59 percent) in the emoluments of public servants in the period 1981-83, including a 37 percent increase applied to basic salary, cost of living allowance and an across-the-board allowance in 1981, and a further eleven and one half percent increase in salaries in 1982. (A further ten and one half percent increase was paid in 1983). Backpay for 1981 which was paid in 1982 added substantially to the cost of personal emoluments in 1982.

Also reflected in the increase in expenditure on personal emoluments is an increase in staff under the control of the Ministry of Education from 14,724^{24/} in 1978 to 16,883 in 1982 in the public service establishment. The pattern of distribution of some of these increases is hereunder indicated:

	1978 ^{25/}	1982 ^{26/}	Size of Inc.	% of Inc.
General Administration	384 ^{27/}	937 ^{28/}	553	144
Technical and Vocational	321	479	158	49
Teacher Training	203	193	(10)	(5)
Secondary Education	5,202	6,585	1,383	27
Primary Education	8,432	8,615 ^{29/}	183	2

^{24/} Includes Divisions of Culture, Sport and Community Development.

^{25/} Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1978.

^{26/} Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1983.

^{27/} Excludes Library Services.

^{28/} Excludes Library Administrative Unit.

^{29/} Excludes Schools for Special Education.

The substantial increase (by 144 percent) in staff in General Administration and accounting for over 200 of the new posts were for such new departments as the Curriculum Development Unit (11); Special Education Unit (5); and the School Nutrition Board (187). The number of clerical staff in the Ministry, including accounting assistants, increased by some 80 posts.

The second highest increase in new posts took place in Technical/Vocational Division of the Ministry of Education and Culture which superseded the National Training Board.

The preceding table indicates that the number of persons employed in primary education only slightly increased by two percent while those in secondary education increased by 29 percent.

Enrolments at primary level between 1978 and 1982 declined from some 180,000 to 167,000 (excluding enrolments in privately run primary schools). The number of primary schools however remained substantially the same (See Table 12).

At secondary level, the number of government and government assisted schools increased from 85 to 90, and enrolments rose from around 80,000 in 1978 to over 90,000 in 1982. Most of the increase in staff between 1978 and 1982 at secondary schools took place at the level of the senior comprehensive school (an increase of 895 or a 36 percent proportional increase). At the composite level of education there was an increase of 102 or 204 percent. The assisted secondary school recorded a low percentage increase in staff of 135 or 15 percent. The Government Secondary School establishment increased by 204 or 21 percent and the Junior Secondary School by 140 or 9 percent.

Between 1978 and 1982, the number of technical schools remained the same and the four teacher training colleges were consolidated into two, one of which (Valsayn) was newly built. Staff at Teacher Training Colleges however decreased by ten or five percent between the period.

The craft courses taught at technical institutes in 1978 are being phased out and transferred to the Comprehensive schools. The goal is to provide only advanced technical/vocational education at technical

institutes. It is hoped that each technical institute will have an eventual day population of about 1,000, and an evening school population of about 2,000 in the technicians' programme.

The increase in capital expenditure between the period 1978 to 1982 from some \$100 million to \$277 million is largely attributable to the accelerated construction of new schools particularly at the level of the senior comprehensive in the late 1970s.

Much of the expenditure in 1982 was for extensions and improvements to Government schools and the conversion of some existing government schools to senior comprehensive schools and for improvements and extensions to assisted secondary schools. Over \$90 million was spent out of the Education Fund on secondary school buildings in 1982, compared with \$46 million in 1978.

Emphasis in capital expenditure at the primary level of education was geared primarily to qualitative improvements to dilapidated and unsuitable school buildings, including extensions and improvements to several primary schools to provide such facilities as lunchrooms, principals' offices and milk rooms, and the replacement of pit latrines by water closets.

One of the largest current capital projects in primary education (currently estimated at \$131 million) and on which over \$1 million was spent in 1982 on administrative and other charges, is the World Bank Education Loan project involving the replacement of some 15 assisted primary schools.

Over \$15 million was spent in 1982 out of the Education Fund on primary school facilities and \$4 million on library facilities.

Included in the above stated capital expenditure in 1982 is the sum of \$22 million which was expended out of the National Training Fund on the expansion of the Faculty of Engineering, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine. This project was intended to facilitate an additional enrolment of 460 nationals in the fields of engineering and related disciplines.

In 1982 the sum of \$13.7 million was spent by the Ministry of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs out of the Unemployment Fund on the National Youth Service of which \$11.9 million was spent on Youth Camps, and \$1.8 million on Trade Centres in Trinidad and Tobago. Of this sum only \$1.1 million or 9 percent of expenditure was spent on El Dorado Youth Camp for girls.

The sum of \$80 million was included in the capital budget in 1982 as the actual costs incurred in the year towards the construction of the 500-bed University Medical Complex at Mount Hope. This teaching hospital is envisaged to incorporate schools of Dentistry, Nursing, Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine at an eventual cost of some \$800 million.

When comparing the differences in capital expenditure between 1978 and 1982, it must be borne in mind that most capital projects are lumpy in nature and that construction is normally phased over a number of years. Consequently expenditure in any one year cannot be taken as a true reflection of the total capital cost of the particular project in any one sector.

Secondly, between 1978 and 1982, the rate of inflation in the construction sector was variously put at between 15 and 20 percent per annum, so that \$277 million spent in 1982 needs to be discounted when comparing it with \$102 million spent in 1978.

Similarly increases in minor equipment purchases from \$1.9 million to \$4.5 million between 1978-82 must take account of the changes in the structure of the budget, but more so be discounted to take account of inflation which rose from an All Items index of 135.8 in August 1978 to 227.3 in August 1982 (1960 = 100) i.e. approximately 60 percent.^{30/}

The increase in annual expenditure on current transfers and subsidies takes into account the \$55.2 million grant to the University of the West Indies of which \$42.6 million was to be spent on direct University Services in 1982 compared with \$16.58 million in 1978. It also takes into account \$833,370 spent on the new University Medical Complex (Mount Hope) to meet the costs of providing teaching staff for the hospital. An additional \$4.0 million was allocated for the existing University teaching hospital compared with \$2.9 million allocated in 1978.

^{30/} Trinidad and Tobago Gazette (Extraordinary) - Index of Retail Prices Vol. 17, 1979-01-17; Vol. 21-82-09-20.

Under transfers and subsidies \$29.4 million and \$24.2 million respectively was spent on the uniform and school book grants for secondary and primary school children.

The conclusion is that although a minority of institutions of learning are single sexed, there is theoretically equal opportunity for education for both boys and girls. There is no overt discrimination by gender in the allocation of resources for education in the national budget except perhaps in a few instances such as in the provision for youth camps. In practice, there is a substantial difference in the participation rate between the sexes in craft/technical areas of education within the secondary school system and at Technical Institutes, and in the "hard" sciences at University. The question thus remains as to whether both sexes are trained for and encouraged to enter the same range of occupations in the same scale of economic and social value.

It may be that the conditioning of women into "female" areas begins in subject selection at the Secondary School level.^{31/} In the instance where boys and girls attend the same school and the same curriculum is open to all as in the Government Junior Secondary School, the Senior Comprehensive School and the Technical Institutes, girls tend to select a limited number of subject areas for participation. In the instance where girls attend all-female schools such as assisted secondary schools, these schools follow the same curriculum in the academic subjects but unlike their male counterparts give preference in their craft/technical curriculum to such subjects as home economics and secretarial programmes.

Role stereotyping no doubt supported by social and cultural factors begins in school and continues at post-secondary levels of education. The question is how far this stereotyping is supported and even desired by the students and the country at large.

In Trinidad and Tobago the sexes still have to a large degree accepted roles imposed by traditions which cause a disproportionate number of females to be concentrated in a limited number of occupations such as, secretaries which require lower levels of skill and responsibility and therefore of

^{31/} It would be a useful exercise to study the enrolment by gender in different subject areas at the secondary level of education.

remuneration. Neglect of their technical and vocational education in a large variety of areas particularly in areas where there is a shortage of skilled workers leads to discrimination against women in the wage structure even where equal pay for work of equal value is the norm.

Compounding the issue may be that girls in the post-secondary stage of their life tend to devote more energy and time to pre-marital courtship activities and less to advanced training. Daly has observed for instance, that women are channelled into particular types of training because they are women and because they are expected to marry a short period of time after they leave school.

The question might also be posed as to whether the society is more inclined to impose a period of sexual latency on adolescent boys than on girls, which redounds to the disadvantage of the latter in terms of their education and their active participation in the labour force. If this is so then family life education programmes may do well to stress the need in the society for females to postpone reproduction by a few years.

Health Services

The analysis of the resources provided in the national budget for health services is preceded by a description of the type and spread of health care facilities at primary and secondary levels. Mortality and morbidity data are analysed by gender, followed by a description of occupancy rates in obstetrical departments at major hospitals.

The description of recipients of community health services is limited to broad categories of users since much of the data on client use is unsegregated by gender.

A comparison is then made in the provisions in the national budget for health services between 1978 and 1982. The pattern of growth of recurrent and capital expenditure based on the allocation of resources within the sector is described and analysed.

Table 16 presents a summary picture of health facilities in the country, by county, in 1979.^{32/} The picture in terms of the number and distribution of hospitals has remained substantially the same in 1982 except for the new University Medical Complex at Mount Hope which is now under construction (and which was discussed in the previous sector).

The Table shows that there are in existence in Trinidad and Tobago two General Hospitals with a total bed capacity of 1,520 and an average occupancy rate of 90 percent; eight district/county hospitals spread throughout the country with a total bed capacity of 469 and an average occupancy of some 50 percent; and four specialist hospitals with a total bed capacity of 2,308 of which the St. Ann's Psychiatric Hospital had an occupancy rate of 122.5 percent.

In addition there are 34 delivery units where the total number of deliveries in 1979 were 969; and 102 health centres and offices with a total of 252,177 attendances in 1979 and an average per session of 29.

(In 1979 there were estimated to be 14 private hospitals or Nursing Homes with a total of 292 beds or 6.3 percent of the total number of hospital beds).

In 1979 the general health of the population was termed "satisfactory" in terms of mortality and morbidity statistics. However, the former are weighted by the large concentration of population in the under 15 age group.^{33/}

^{32/} The most recently published report on the Ministry of Health relates to 1979. That report points out that the vital statistics and tables relevant thereto relate to 1977.

^{33/} Page 3 following Annual Report, Ministry of Health 1979. op.cit.

An examination of the 1977 mortality statistics^{34/} revealed the ten major causes of death as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>100,000</u>	<u>% of total</u> <u>deaths</u>	<u>% of female</u> <u>deaths</u>
1. Diseases of the heart	162.5	24.8	46
2. Cerebro-vascular disease	82.1	12.5	51
3. Malignant neoplasms	60.2	9.2	50
4. Diabetes Mellitus	48.7	7.4	59
5. Accidents	44.2	6.8	24
6. Influenza and pneumonia	31.1	4.8	47
7. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	21.9	3.3	40
8. Causes of peri-natal mortality	21.4	3.2	40
9. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	14.9	2.3	42
10. Cirrhosis of liver	13.4	2.1	17

These 10 principal causes were responsible for more than three quarters of all deaths.

An examination of the distribution of deaths by gender, by cause (Table 17) reveals an overall female rate of 45 percent even taking into consideration that only females die from such causes as complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. There were more female than male deaths in the fourth leading cause of death in the country, viz. Diabetes Mellitus, where the female rate was 59 percent and in the areas of deaths from Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (58 percent of a total of 629 deaths) and in disease of the muscular-skeletal system and connective tissue (70 percent of a total of 37 deaths).

Deaths among females were substantially lower than deaths among males in accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (24.2 percent) in diseases of the genital-urinary system (30.3 percent) and in diseases of the digestive system (30.8 percent).

^{34/} Ibid. Tables 4 and 5.

Morbidity data by gender is based on an analysis of causes for discharges at five general and county hospitals in 1978 (excluding obstetrics departments and patients seen from out-patient clinics and curative clinics at health centres).

Of a total number of 59,441 discharges, there were 30,882 females or 52 percent. Only those areas of exclusively female diseases or areas in which the female discharge rate was much higher than the male are listed in Table 18.

Apart from diseases peculiar to females, such as malignant neoplasm of the breast, females outnumbered males only in a few diseases such as non-toxic goitre and in diabetes mellitus. However, females are grossly outnumbered by males in such diseases as cirrhosis of the liver.

The number of births at the Maternity Units of the major hospitals in 1979 were as follows:^{34a/}

Port-of-Spain General Hospital	-	9,284
San Fernando General Hospital	-	7,200
Tobago County Hospital	-	934
Sangre Grande County Hospital	-	1,077
Tacarigua District Hospital	-	45
Mayaro District Hospital	-	112
Couva District Hospital	-	604
Princes Town District Hospital	-	752
TOTAL:	-	20,008

Admission and occupancy rates at obstetrical departments^{35/} at five major hospitals in 1979 revealed the following:

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Admission</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate (%)</u>
Port-of-Spain General	12,888	88.1
San Fernando General	11,181	142.9
Tobago County	1,119	62.7
Point Fortin Area	763	51.9
Sangre Grande County	2,096	67.7

^{34a/} Page 3 following Annual Report, Ministry of Health 1979. op.cit

^{35/} Ibid. Table 48.

Table 46.

The preceding table indicates that there were over 20,000 births at Maternity Units at major hospitals in 1979. This is significant for the country in that the Ministry of Health has estimated that over 75 percent of births in the country take place in government hospitals and delivery units.

However, the table indicates inadequate accommodation facilities in the Obstetrics Department at San Fernando Hospital and a high level of use at Port-of-Spain and Sangre Grande.

New Maternity beds (110) which have been brought into use at Mount Hope since 1979 were located in County St. George. It can fairly well be assumed therefore that the level of obstetric care in San Fernando is still inadequate.

(It should be noted that by the end of 1982 earthworks had been completed towards the redevelopment of the San Fernando Hospital).

Over the past decade, considerable effort was made to improve the facilities which provide community health care services^{36/} and to increase local training capability.

Main programme areas include Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning; a limited school health service; a nutrition programme; immunization programmes; dental health; mental health; treatment of acute illnesses and chronic diseases; the care of the aged; the care of the disabled; environmental health; epidemiologic surveillance; veterinary public health; food and drugs surveillance; health education and Referral and Rehabilitation services.

Table 16 indicates the number and location of 102 health centres (and 6 delivery units) which are spread throughout the country. There were 252,177 attendances at clinics and 969 deliveries at the Units in 1979. Average attendance per session

^{36/} See a Report on the National Workshop on Primary Health Care - Background paper - Primary Health Care in Trinidad and Tobago, Convention Centre, Chaguaramas, 12-14 April 1983 - Cyclo.

in that year ranged from 9 in St. George East to 52 in County St. Patrick with an overall average attendance of 29.

Some one-third of these centres were constructed in the last ten years, of which 25 were built under the aegis of an IADB Loan Agreement and seven under the aegis of a World Bank Population Programme. Delivery Units were also constructed under a World Bank Loan Agreement. These units extended the care for expectant mothers in heavily populated or inaccessible areas and made it possible for patients to be closer to their homes and families. With PAHO's assistance, plans are now afoot by the Ministry of Health to develop monitoring indicators of progress in primary health care using for instance, records from district services.

It is estimated that through the public sector, 90 percent of the school age population and 50 percent of pre-schoolers are adequately immunized against small pox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis.^{37/}

Over 98 percent of the population over the age of one were immunized against yellow fever following the 1979-80 outbreak of this disease.

Since 1975, 80 percent of expectant mothers were reported to be receiving adequate ante-natal care at the government clinics and over 90 percent of deliveries in the country were done by Doctors or trained midwives. However, Child Welfare Clinics serve approximately 15 percent of the target population of children under the age of 5 - a low level of coverage.^{38/}

Regarding family planning services, a comparison is made between 1978 and 1981, by county, based on statistics on new acceptors in the National Family Planning services, including services offered by government and by government assisted agencies.

^{37/} The Public Health (Nursery Schools and Primary Schools Immunization) Act of 1973 provides for the immunization against smallpox and poliomyelitis as a requirement for school entry. In 1975, two other communicable diseases - diphtheria and tetanus - were covered by the Act.

^{38/} Ministry of Health Annual Report 1975. pp. 177 following.

	1978 ^{39/}		1981 ^{39a/}	
	<u>Gov't.</u>	<u>Other Agencies</u>	<u>Gov't.</u>	<u>Other Agencies</u>
St. George West	1,065	1,584	780	1,816
St. George Central	777	245	816	239
St. George East	902	-	912	-
St. Andrew/St. David	301	-	322	-
Caroni	885	863	1,108	730
Victoria	1,105	-	1,267	-
St. Patrick	764	-	993	-
Nariva/Mayaro	233	-	203	-
Tobago	<u>169</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL:	<u>6,201</u>	<u>2,692</u>	<u>6,785</u>	<u>2,804</u>

Government clinics accounted overall for the majority of new acceptors in both years, but in St. George West non-Government Agencies dealt with more new acceptors (non-Government Agencies include the Family Planning Association which received an annual Government subvention of \$110,000 and the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council which received a subvention of \$10,000).

The active caseload between 1978 and 1981 at all clinics declined from 33,092 to 32,812. This decline is not necessarily indicative of a decline in contraceptive use among the population since contraceptives are available from the privately-run clinics and Doctors in the private sector. The birth rate per thousand population has hovered between 24.5 to 24.9 between 1973 and 1977. PAHO has estimated the crude birth rate in Trinidad and Tobago in the region of 21.6 in the period 1975-80 and 20.1 in the period 1980-85,^{39b/}

^{39/} Annual Report 1978 - National Family Planning Programme. Cyclo. Table 2.

^{39a/} Annual Report 1981, National Family Planning Population Programme - Trinidad and Tobago - Cyclo. Table I.

^{39b/} Health for all by the year 2000 - Table 4, PAHO/WHO 1980.

Nutrition programmes^{40/} form a small but important part of the primary health care system. It is estimated that approximately 10 percent of children below age 5 need serious nutrition intervention in their diets. However, the School Nutrition Programme (described hereafter) concentrates primarily on the needs of the school age children. Limited nutrition intervention programmes are available to pre-schoolers, of which the encouragement of breast feeding plays a big part.

There is also reported to be a significant improvement over the last six years in the anaemia status of women attending ante-natal clinics for the first time, based on a study carried out in 1980-81^{41/}. It is probable that the generally unfavourable showing of females in the 1977 morbidity data on endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases may have improved in recent years.

Government Expenditure on Health

The national budget of the Ministry of Health increased from \$185 million in 1978 to over \$550 million in 1982 (See Table 19 for details), an increase of some 300 percent.

Of this sum expenditure on personal emoluments rose from approximately \$104 million to nearly \$400 million and capital expenditure from some \$17 million to \$38 million.

It should be noted that the allocation in the recurrent budget for the Ministry of Health formed 11.7 percent of the total national recurrent budget in 1978 and 9.1 percent in 1982; with respect to its capital budget the Ministry of Health's allocation formed 1.4 percent of the national capital budget in 1978 and 0.5 percent in 1982 (see Table 15).

Reflected in the increase in personnel expenditure is the above discussed increased remuneration and "backpay" paid to civil servants in 1982 and also an increase in the health establishment from 8,476 to 10,956 as follows:^{42/}

^{40/} National Workshop on Primary Health Care. op.cit. pp.6.

^{41/} This study was reportedly carried out by the Nutrition Metabolism Unit and health staff of St. George Central in 1980-81. Ibid. pp.9.

^{42/} Estimates of Expenditure 1980. Draft estimates of Expenditure 1983, op.cit.

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Size of Increase</u>	<u>% of increase</u>
General Administration	684	799	115	16.8
Hospitals and Laboratories (including Mount Hope Maternity Hospital)	6,553	8,259	1,706	26
County/District Health Services	608	1,082	474	78
Supplies and Services	<u>631</u>	<u>816</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>29.3</u>
TOTAL	<u>8,476</u>	<u>10,956</u>	<u>2,480</u>	<u>29.3</u>

The largest percentage increase in staff occurred in the County/District Health Services, where the number of District Health Visitors, Public Health Nurses and Midwives increased by 82. Nursing Assistants and Nurses increased by 174.

Some of the increases were attributable to the establishment of new Units within the Ministry, such as the Health Education Unit and the Mount Hope Medical Complex Authority.

Staff allocations to the new Mount Hope Maternity Hospital accounted for an increase by over 500 in the posts on the establishments under hospitals and laboratories between the period 1978 and 1982.

The size of the establishment under the control of the Ministry of Health must not be regarded as a true reflection of the manpower resources available to the Ministry since there are substantial numbers of vacant posts on the establishment. There are reports of persistent shortages of medical, nursing and technical support staff at all levels of the service. For instance, a Report^{43/} on Manpower needs of the Health Services put the shortage of Physicians at 269; of Nurses (including Mount Hope Complex) 699; Community Health Nurses at 129; Pharmacists at 112; Dentists and Dental Nurses at 116; Laboratory Technicians at 221; and Records Officers at 197.

^{43/} Report of a Committee to study Health Manpower Needs of the present projected health services of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Health.

Reflected in the capital budget in 1982 is the expenditure incurred in the upgrading of hospital facilities at various institutions. Many of the projects at the Port-of-Spain and San Fernando General Hospitals were implemented in conjunction with the new Hospitals Management Company. These projects included the installation of a central airconditioning system at the Port-of-Spain General Hospital and the refurbishing of four lifts at the San Fernando General Hospital.

The Budget also reflected expenditure on maternity units at Blanchisseuse and Moruga and the completion of decanting centres at Tacarigua, Sangre Grande, Point Fortin and Couva administered under the Community Mental Health Programme.

Reflected in the expenditure from the Health Fund (Part B) was over \$3 million for the purchase and installation of plant and equipment for the Port-of-Spain and San Fernando General Hospitals; over \$1 million towards the construction of bedsitter flats for medical officers at the General Hospital, San Fernando; for the payment of fees to Consultants for the redevelopment of the San Fernando hospital and to meet the cost of earthworks for the redevelopment of the latter institution. Over half a million dollars was spent on the upgrading of the Caura Chest Hospital. An expenditure of over \$2 million was incurred on the construction of health centres being constructed under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Programme.^{44/}

Between 1978 and 1982 extensions and improvements occurred at the hospitals including the construction of a boys' and a girls' ward at St. Ann's hospital and the installation of laundry and kitchen equipment at Port-of-Spain and Point Fortin hospitals.

The reservations (discussed above) regarding the lumpiness of capital projects and the fact that expenditure in any one year is not necessarily an indicator of the size of expenditure on that project, apply equally to capital projects in health as in education. In

^{44/} Report on the Development Programme 1982. p.38. Central Statistical Office Printing Unit.

interpreting expenditure data on capital projects in the health sector between 1978 and 1982 one must also take account of inflation in construction costs over the period.

The increase from \$2.9 million in 1978 to \$39.9 million on "Current transfers and subsidies" in 1982 reflects increases in the subventions paid to homes for the handicapped and other welfare organizations but mainly represents grants of \$24.8 million for the financing of the Solid Waste Management Company and of \$7.5 million for the operation of the National Hospital Management Company.

In short, between 1978 and 1982 one new hospital, the Mount Hope Maternity Hospital with 100 beds was built. (The University Medical Complex, Mount Hope which is presently under construction was discussed above).

The conclusion is that there is inadequate plant infrastructure and overcrowding in major hospitals as demonstrated in the bed occupancy rates. These rates suggest that except for psychiatric departments, Departments of Gynaecology and Obstetrics suffer most from overcrowding. With the completion of the University Medical Complex of 600 beds, there will be an overall bed ratio of 4.2 per 1,000 population. However, because of the concentration of hospital facilities along the East/West Corridor, there will be a surplus of beds in the North and a deficit in the South, particularly in the counties of Caroni and St. Patrick.

Manpower shortages at professional and sub-professional levels are also evident. Some of the plant and equipment at the secondary level of health care thus lies idle due to shortages of manpower and other support services.

The network of 102 health centres, many of which are located in rural and isolated areas form the foundation of primary health care facilities. The ratio of health centres and total population is approximately 1 to 10,000 persons. However, most General practitioners prefer to live in the urban areas and many of the existing centres are in a state of disrepair. Thus, these services also suffer from manpower shortages and inadequate supplies and services.

Despite the shortcomings of the primary and secondary health care facilities, the health of the population is regarded to be satisfactory in terms of both mortality and morbidity statistics. Indices for females are generally more favourable than for males. There are also indications of improvements in the quality of and coverage of services over the years, emanating from the expanded thrust in the direction of the primary health care approach. This will no doubt redound to the improved health care of the female and child population in particular.

The decline in the active caseload in Family Planning agencies is a matter deserving of special attention vis-à-vis the welfare of women particularly the need to reduce adolescent fertility rates.

Social Welfare And Other Services, Including Services Which Play Substitutable Roles for Women

In this final section, the budget will be examined in relation to the resources it provides for social welfare services, with specific reference to female recipients; services which are regarded to play substitutable roles for women and such other programmes as are undertaken or assisted by the State in the exclusive service of women.

Provision is made in the National Budget for certain social security services (outside of the contributory National Insurance system which was introduced in 1972). These services have been in existence since 1939 to meet the needs of the aged, the infirm and the poor. They are non-contributory, are based on means tests and are administered by the Division of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives. The programmes are administered under the Old Age Pension and Public Assistance Ordinances.

Over the years eligibility requirements have been substantially reduced, particularly for Old Age Pension. By 1983, in order to qualify for a pension an applicant must have satisfied three basic criteria: be over 65 years of age; be resident in Trinidad and Tobago for at least 20 years; and be in receipt of an income of less than \$4,500 per year.

Males and females are equally eligible for pensions and the means of a spouse is no longer taken into consideration when considering an applicant's eligibility for assistance.

As from January 1983, the amount payable as a single pensioner was \$200 per month, compared with \$85 in 1978. In addition, by 1983 a food subsidy in the value of \$50 was paid to each pensioner.

Public assistance is payable to destitute persons over the age of 18 years who are unable to earn a living by reason of illness or incapacity. Eligible beneficiaries include children who are destitute because of the death of their father or head of household, or persons in certain circumstances where the head of the household is unable to provide for his/her family. Unemployment per se is not a basis for receiving assistance.

A female head of household is equally eligible for public assistance as a male when the criterion of illness or disablement is met. However, a woman, the whereabouts of whose husband or children's father is known, is not normally entitled to public assistance for her dependent children. She is expected to take out maintenance orders against an erring father.

As from January 1983, monthly benefits paid under social assistance scheme ranged from \$120 per month (including \$50 paid as a food subsidy) for a single adult, to a maximum of \$440 per month (including a food subsidy of \$150) for a family of five.

Table 20 indicates the level of expenditure on these services in the years 1978 and 1982 and the number and the distribution of these recipients in 1978. Taking account of the size of the over 65 age group based on the 1980 Population Census it would appear that some 79 percent of the male age group and 81 percent of the female are in receipt of pensions. (This however does not take into consideration that a small number of blind persons over the age of 45 receive pensions).

Expenditure on pensions rose by 68 percent from \$45 million in 1978 to over \$76 million in 1982 and on social assistance by only 16 percent from nearly \$12 million in 1978 to over \$14 million in 1982. These increases are disproportionately small in relation to increases in the total national budget over these years. However, the allowances for food rose by over 400 percent from over \$9 million in 1978 to \$48 million in 1982 for both old age pension and public assistance recipients.

Females formed 56 percent of recipients of old age pensions in 1978^{45/} and 55 percent of social assistance recipients. However of these latter beneficiaries girls formed 50 percent of child beneficiaries, and females 64 percent of adult beneficiaries.

The relatively larger percentage of females receiving old age pensions must be interpreted with the reservation of the proportionately larger (55 percent) female population over the age of 65. However, the fact that 64 percent of adult recipients of public assistance are females suggest that many more females than males as heads of households occupy positions of absolute poverty in the society. Women thus appear to be more vulnerable to the vagaries of ill health and unemployment which place them on the margins of survival.

The National Budget makes provision for a limited range of services which may be regarded as playing substitutable roles for women. (Expenditure on Children's Homes is not considered inasmuch as Children's Homes as substitute homes are to be considered as choices of last resort).

Table 21 contains a list which indicates the quantum of Government contributions to these services. These include day care and pre-school programmes, special education programmes and feeding programmes for children outside of the home.

Day Care services including Nursery Schools are almost exclusively provided by the private sector in Trinidad and Tobago, and run on a commercial basis. State supervision of these facilities is primarily from a safety and health aspect rather than from an educational one.

Subsidized services which cater to the needs of the less privileged are provided by several well known non-government organizations towards whose budgets the Government makes small contributions. Excluding an ad hoc capital grant of over \$300,000 made to the St. Vincent de Paul

^{45/} The distribution between male and female among recipients in 1982 was not available. However based on the fact that payment in 1982 was \$125 per pensioner per month, one can deduce that in 1982, there were some 50,700 recipients of pensions.

Society in 1982 for the establishment of its subsidized Day Nursery, contributions ranged from between \$2,500 to \$30,000 per annum in 1978 to between \$2,500 to \$82,900 in 1982.

There are only two Nursery/Day Care facilities which are fully funded by the State, viz. the Nursery School, San Fernando, and the Interdisciplinary Child Development Centre in Couva whose budgets are incorporated in the budgets of the Ministries of Education and Health, respectively.

The Government also pays stipends to teachers employed at Nursery Schools run by Village Councils in Community Centres in County St. George. The sum of \$300,000 was provided in 1982 for this programme.

Not more than 4 percent of the three to five age group are estimated to attend Nursery Schools subsidized by the State. Yet adequate day care and Nursery School programmes are crucial to the active participation in the labour force of women with small children who cannot afford household domestic help. This deficiency is therefore of particular relevance to the meaningful participation in the economy of women in low income groups who cannot, out of their earnings, afford fees payable at well run privately operated facilities.

Special Education

The Education Act of 1966 recognizes the need for the establishment of special schools and classes and special schooling suitable to the requirements of pupils who are deaf, mute, retarded or otherwise handicapped.

However, until 1982, the administration of these services was left to different voluntary organizations which received subventions from the State to meet operational and other costs. There have been substantial increases in grants between 1978 and 1982 and services are now almost exclusively funded from State grants.

Arising from a policy decision in 1980 a special Education Division was established in the Ministry of Education which assumed full responsibility for the management and operation of Special Education as part of the formal education system.

The residential component of these programmes will remain the responsibility of the different voluntary organizations.

The grants listed in Table 21 were earmarked for assistance to organizations for both the teaching and residential components of the programme (excluding the payment of teachers salaries for the physically handicapped). (Budgetary allocations for the school component of all special education services are expected to be integrated in the overall budget of the Ministry of Education in the future).

Residential facilities are integrated with the day/school facilities at the Home for the Physically Handicapped, the School for the Blind, Lady Hochoy Homes (North) and partially at the School for the Deaf, Cascade.

There were 53 children on roll at the School for Blind children in 1982 of which there were 20 girls. There was no waiting list at this school. By 1982 a vocational school for blind children was established towards which the Government contributed \$135,000 in that year.

At the Princess Elizabeth Home for the Handicapped there were 89 children enrolled in the school in 1982, of which there were 42 girls. There was no waiting list for admission to the school component of this home.

There were 117 children enrolled at the School for the Deaf (North) at the end of 1982, of which 55 were in residence. Girls were evenly represented among these. There was a waiting list of some 200 awaiting admittance to this Home in 1982, most of whom are said to be profoundly deaf.

There were 81 children enrolled at the School for the Deaf (South) in 1982 of whom girls numbered 37. There was also a waiting list for this school. The shortage of school places for deaf children has given rise to the enrolment of many partially deaf children at normal primary schools, to their disadvantage.

There are four homes for the mentally retarded with enrolments in 1982 of 197 (Cocorite), 114 (Gasparillo), 53 (Penal) and 33 (Arima). Of the total enrolment of 397, girls numbered 187. The waiting lists for these schools in 1982 were said to be in the hundreds.

A National Project for Special Education and Rehabilitation of the handicapped which is being undertaken of children 3-16 with the assistance of the Organization of American States will form the basis for planning special education in the future in Trinidad and Tobago.

The picture is of an adequate primary school education for the blind and physically handicapped and a severe shortage in the provision of school places for the mentally retarded and the deaf, many of whom are unable to attend normal schools and are cared for at home without adequate school or community support.

School Feeding

School feeding forms the major provision in the budget for the provision of meals for children outside of the home.

There was in existence in 1978 a limited government assisted school feeding and milk programme at primary school level only, the cost of which was in the region of \$1.8 million.

Reflected in the Budget of the Ministry of Education's Capital Programme in 1982 is an expenditure of \$18 million for the School Feeding Programme.

Under transfers and subsidies in 1982 the sum of \$34.1 million was provided for the recurrent costs of the school feeding programme.

The National School Feeding Programme began operations in April 1981 and is administered by a Government-owned School Nutrition Company. The programme is intended to provide nutritionally balanced meals and/or foodstuffs to children attending primary and secondary schools.

In early 1982, this Company was estimated to be providing some 30,000 meals per day which was expected to be increased to 100,000 by the end of 1982. By December 1982 however some 30,000 meals were

still being provided. This represented less than 10 percent of the enrolled school population at primary and secondary levels of education.

Very limited milk distribution programmes are undertaken by the Ministry of Health to meet the needs of the under-five age group believed to be the most vulnerable group nutritionally. One estimate as noted above, is that approximately 10 percent of children below age five needs serious nutrition intervention in their diets. This suggests that priorities in the Government assisted feeding programmes outside the home should be strongly re-examined.

Services In The Exclusive Interest Of Women

Very limited provision is made in the budget on programmes undertaken in the exclusive service of women.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago makes a small annual contribution to certain United Nations Agencies for the promotion of services for women such as the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Women's activities and the United Nations Decade for Women (\$2,000 in 1978). In addition, this Government meets the expenses of the Secretariat for the locally established counterpart of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. The establishment of this Commission may be regarded as the most explicit gesture on the Government's part in support of women rights in the society.

The National Commission on the Status of Women was appointed in January 1980 for a two-year period with the following aims and objectives:

- (a) to promote the extension of full civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to the women of the country.
- (b) to assist Government in integrating women into the development process.
- (c) to submit to Government reports on the progress achieved by women in the areas identified above, indicating existing problems and recommending possible solutions.

The Commission comprises nineteen members (all women) who are divided into six committees to examine and report on specific subject areas.

The most recent report of the National Commission for 1980 was submitted to Cabinet in 1982. It contained twenty recommendations on ways and means of improving the status of women in the country in the areas of welfare services, in agriculture, in handicraft programmes, in music, drama, dance and in the allied arts.

A staff member of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives is assigned part time to the Commission as a Secretary/Member.

The sum of \$100,000 is provided annually to meet the expenses of the Commission. This is provided in a recurrent vote under the control of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives.

Members of the Commission receive a small out-of-pocket allowance. In 1982, most of the Commission's budget was used to meet the cost of printing and publishing of a book on the Developing Legal Status of Women in Trinidad and Tobago.

Expenditure so far for 1983 has been incurred to meet the costs of running a workshop at CARIRI on the processing and preservation of local fruits. Participants were drawn primarily from women's groups throughout the country. Expenditure was also incurred on a research project which is being undertaken by CARIRI on the feasibility of making certain kinds of local straw more pliable for use in the handicraft industry.

Women are the sole beneficiaries of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund administered by the State for widows of public servants. Women also receive maternity and survivor benefits under the National Insurance Scheme.

The sum of \$4.6 million was provided in 1978 under the Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme. The revised estimates of expenditure for this programme in 1982 was \$9.2 million, an increase of 100 percent.

Direct Government funding and administration of services exclusively for women are to be found only in those areas where it is self-evident that only females are eligible to benefit. Such services include maternity services such as gynaecology, obstetrics, ante and post-natal

services. These services form an integrated part of the National Health service and are discussed above. Expenditure on these services cannot easily be disaggregated from expenditure incurred in total national health service.

Certain other services are undertaken for females only, but only on a spatial basis. For instance most of the "assisted" secondary schools (of which there is an even number of boys' and girls' schools) are segregated by sex, though the teachers at these schools are mixed. As already stated, there is only one youth camp exclusively for girls and four for boys.

The girls' schools more or less offer the same curriculum for academic subjects as the boys' schools. However, in the non-academic areas, there is greater emphasis in boys' schools on such subjects as "Technical Drawing" and more emphasis in girls' schools in subjects such as "garment construction" and "home economics". (This phenomenon would appear to merit a study in its own right).

Apart from meeting the expenses of the National Commission on Women and one instance in which the ad hoc grant to a home for unmarried mothers in 1982 was substantial, it can be concluded that Government makes token contributions to the budgets of a few organizations which undertake services exclusively for girls/women in the society such as the Girl Guides Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Groups. Furthermore, State contributions to these services have not increased over the years. These organizations are either primarily religious in origin or community service oriented. The impetus and direction for these services thus derive from non-government sources and many have their male counterparts such as Boy Scouts and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). (The State's contribution to the service for males is also of a token nature).

These services and their overall objectives are described as follows:^{46/}

Name of Organization	Type of Service	Government Contribution to Budget	
		1978	1982
Girl Guides Association	Leadership and Character development of girls 7-21	1,500	3,000
Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Groups	Training and developmental activities for women	3,000	3,000
Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Education and Training of women for leadership and leisure time occupation	4,000	4,000
Baptist Training Centre for girls	Training of girls in vocational skills	15,000	15,000
Josephine Shaw Hostel for Young Women	Hostel accommodation for working girls	Government maintains the building	
Mary Care Centre	Home for the care of unmarried mothers	-	131,000
National Commission on the Status of Women	Promotion of women's status	-	100,000

^{46/} Time did not permit the writer to obtain data relating to the extent of participation of women in these activities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Introduction

The objective of the study is to use quantitative data to show the extent to which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through its policies and expenditures under its annual National Budget, explicitly or implicitly delivers specific services and provides incomes to the female population of the country. The study is intended to be the basis for preparing a guide or methodological framework for possible use in assessing the status of women in Caribbean territories.

The analysis is based on data drawn primarily from the Education and Training, Health and Social Welfare Services Sectors. Analysis of the data is preceded by a brief overview of the status of women in Trinidad and Tobago in terms of the law, the structure of the population, Labour Force Participation and income distribution.

The Status of Women in Trinidad and Tobago: An Overview

In Trinidad and Tobago, women enjoy a great deal of equality in social and economic matters and in law. However, certain cultural and other social factors including the low incidence of economic independence among women place many in an unequal relationship with their male counterparts.

Females form 50 percent of the population. However, life expectancy rates among them are higher than among males and they outnumber males in the over 65 age group. Death rates for females are also lower than those for males being 6.54 to 7.05 respectively per 100,000 population. Patterns of morbidity show generally lower rates among females for most diseases.

The population structure is characterised by a high proportion of teen-aged mothers, some 40.7 percent of all first births and 50 percent of first illegitimate births occurring in the 15-19 age group. The overall illegitimate birth rate is approximately 40 percent.

Whereas 45 percent women between the ages of 15-44 years are married, a significant proportion, 20 percent, live in "common law", "visiting" and "separated" relationships suggesting a relatively high proportion of women as virtual heads of households.

With regards to women's participation in the Labour Force, there are no general prohibitions on women working. Equal pay for equal work is the norm with a few exceptions, yet women's overall participation rate in the Labour Force is 28 percent. The majority of employed women are in the "Services" sector, followed by the "Commerce" sector. Women are fairly well represented in the clerical and related sectors and in the "Professional and Technical" sectors. They are however grossly under-represented in the "Construction" sector and in "Transport and Communications".

In certain selected areas of the public service, such as the clerical grades, women form 50 percent of the Labour Force, but only 32 percent are employed in the administrative grade, 18 percent in the professional and 14 percent in the manipulative grades. Females dominate the Secretarial grades and are evenly represented among teachers. Among Technical/Vocational teachers females represent only 8 percent of all teachers at secondary school level and 23 percent at technical school level.

Differentials in income between the sexes (based on the 1970 data) place women at a disadvantage at all levels of income distribution. Only 5 percent of women are in the highest income range of over \$9,000 per annum but 58 percent of females are to be found in lowest income level of under \$500 per annum. Women represent 68 percent of the population which receive no income or where income is not stated.

The generally low participation rate of females in the Labour Force suggests that large numbers of females have either never entered the Labour Force or have opted out of the Labour Force on marriage or on the commencement of family responsibilities. However, the generally low wages of those who work begs the question as to whether women are attracted (or alternatively only prepared academically and vocationally) to work in those sectors of the economy where pay and other emoluments are less attractive or in jobs requiring lower level of skills which are therefore poorly paid.

Another issue is whether salaries and other conditions of work tend to be less favourable in industries dominated by women, since women are often cited as being less aggressive and competitive in the Labour market, even when they are equally qualified as men.

There is finally the question of culturally imposed sex roles, the traditional role of housewife being described as "one small step" to occupations like home help and nursing.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED
IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Education

In Education which has long been regarded as a key factor in the development of human resources, budgetary provisions for females appear as an integrated component of the education system.

It is fairly well accepted in theory and in practice that both boys and girls should receive education and training in order to maximise their individual abilities. Patterns of enrolment by gender confirm that boys and girls are fairly evenly represented at the primary and secondary levels of the education system. The same is not true at the technical and vocational levels, that is to say, at the technical schools and youth camps.

The data further suggest that participation rates in certain subject areas vary by gender at secondary, technical and university level and in non-formal programmes such as those offered at Youth Camps and in on-the-job training programmes. Females dominate in "feminine" occupations such as, dressmaking and home economics, and are grossly under-represented in such "male" areas as auto mechanics, and electrical installation at technical levels. At university level, women are under-represented in the "hard sciences" and over-represented in the Arts and General Studies and in Education. However, they are evenly represented in the Social Sciences.

The 300 percent absolute increase in the budgetary resources allocated to education between 1978 and 1982 in large part reflects substantial increases in emoluments paid to staff under the control of the Ministry. It does not reflect any increases in enrolments at primary level, but saw secondary enrolment increase from 80,000 to 90,000. It also reflects a

substantial increase in the number of staff under the control of the Ministry of Education particularly in General Administration.

The conclusion in respect of the sector dealing with women as beneficiaries of Education and Training Programmes is that while, theoretically, boys and girls have equal opportunity for education and while resources in the National Budget are not allocated on the basis of gender except perhaps in a few instances as in the case of single sex youth camps (where only 9 percent of the allocation is for the girls' camp), in practice, there is a substantial difference in the participation rate between the sexes in craft/technical areas of education within the secondary school system, at technical institutes and in the "hard" sciences at university.

Role stereotyping no doubt supported by social and cultural factors would appear to begin in school and continue into the post-secondary levels of education.

Non-participation in technical and vocational education in a large variety of areas, particularly where there is a shortage of skilled workers, leads to discrimination against women in the wage structure even where equal pay for work of equal value is the norm. This also causes a disproportionate number of females to be concentrated in a limited number of occupations.

Finally, the question is posed as to whether the society is more inclined to impose a period of sexual latency on adolescent boys and not on girls, redounding to the disadvantage of the latter in terms of their education and active participation in the Labour Force.

Health Services

In the Health Sector, the country is served by a network of primary and secondary health care facilities, of which the Government through the resources of the National Budget is the main provider. These services are earmarked for the population as a whole.

The general health of the population is described as "satisfactory" in terms of mortality and morbidity statistics. Average death rates among females are lower than among males, and substantially so in certain cause groups such as accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes)

and in diseases of the genito-urinary system and of the digestive system.

Morbidity data based on discharges at five general and county hospitals reveal an even number (52 percent) of female patients. However, females are dominant in morbidity statistics mostly in diseases peculiar to females such as malignant neoplasm of the breast, but also in such diseases as diabetes mellitus.

The majority of births (75 percent) takes place in Government hospitals and delivery units. However, the data indicate over-use of beds in the obstetrics department at the San Fernando Hospital and a high level of use at Port-of-Spain and Sangre Grande. (110 new maternity beds have since been brought into use at Mount Hope).

Community health services in which maternal and child health and family planning services play a pivotal role, are provided by a network of 102 health centres throughout the country. (Data on client use in these services are not segregated by gender).

It is estimated that through the public sector, 90 percent of the school age population and 50 percent of pre-schoolers are adequately immunized against small pox, poliomyelitis, dyptheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis.

Since 1975, 80 percent of expectant mothers are reported to be receiving adequate ante-natal care at Government clinics and 90 percent of deliveries are undertaken by doctors or trained midwives. However, child welfare clinics are said to serve only 15 percent of the target population of children under the age of five.

Although the Government actively promotes a family planning service the active caseload between 1978 and 1981 has declined. The birth rate per thousand has hovered between 24.9 in 1977 to an estimated 21.6 in the period 1975-1980.

Regarding Nutrition in Primary Health care, it is estimated that some 10 percent of the population under age five need serious nutrition intervention in their diets. However, only limited nutrition intervention programmes are available to pre-schoolers. There is said to have been a significant improvement over the last six years in the anaemia status of women attending ante-natal clinics for the first time.

A comparison between 1978 and 1982 shows that the Ministry of Health's budget increased absolutely by some 300 percent. Reflected in this larger budget were increases in staff, inter alia, in district health services and in the establishment of new administrative units. Also reflected in the increase were substantial increases in salaries of staff under the control of the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health is beset by a substantial number of vacant posts on its establishment and with persistent shortages of medical, nursing and technical support staff at all levels of the health service.

The conclusion is that the health of the population is relatively satisfactory in terms of patterns of morbidity and mortality. Unacceptable plant infrastructure and overcrowding exist in major hospitals as demonstrated by the bed occupancy rates. These rates indicate that except for psychiatric departments, the departments of Gynaecology and Obstetrics suffer most from overcrowding. With the completion of the University Medical Complex of 660 beds, there will be a surplus of beds in the North and a deficit in the South particularly in the Counties of Caroni and St. Patrick.

With regards to community health services, although many of the existing centres are in a state of disrepair and these services also suffer from manpower shortages and inadequate supplies and services, there have been improvements in the quality of and coverage of service over the years. One area for more active concern in family life education programmes is the need to discourage reproduction among teenaged girls since over 40 percent of all first births take place in the age group 15-19.

Social Welfare And Other Services

Males and females are generally equally eligible for non-contributory old age pensions and public assistance allowances once certain stated criteria are met.

The data indicate that 79 percent of males and 81 percent of females over 65 are in receipt of pensions. However, among adult beneficiaries of social assistance, females constitute 64 percent. The

substantially higher proportion of females as recipients of public assistance payments indicates that many more females than males as heads of households occupy positions of absolute poverty in the society.

The National Budget makes only a limited provision for services which may be regarded as playing substitutable roles for women. Day care services including nursery schools are almost exclusively the province of the private sector where they are run on a commercial basis. Subsidized services which cater to the needs of the less privileged are provided by several well known non-government organizations towards whose budgets the Government makes small contributions. Not more than 4 percent of the three to five age group is estimated to attend nursery schools subsidized by the State. More adequate day care and nursery school programmes would seem to be crucial to the meaningful participation in the labour force of women with small children who cannot afford household domestic help or the fees payable at well run privately operated facilities.

The data on Special Education services show that the special educational needs of the blind and physically handicapped at the primary level of education are being met in that there is no waiting list for admission to existing schools. The picture presented for the deaf and mentally handicapped is one of long waiting lists, implying a shortage of places and an inadequacy of services for those categories of handicapped.

The data on nutrition supplementary programmes indicate that more emphasis is being placed in the budget on school feeding at primary and secondary levels of education than on the under five age group which is the most vulnerable nutritionally.

Services In The Exclusive Interest Of Women

Very limited provision is made in the budget for programmes undertaken in the exclusive service of women. The establishment by the Government of the local counterpart of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women including meeting the budgetary costs of the Secretariat may be regarded as the most explicit gesture by the Government in support of women's rights and status in the society.

PARAMETERS TO BE USED FOR ASSESSING PROGRAMMES
AND PROJECTS FOR WOMEN
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Rating</u> <u>(Trinidad and Tobago,</u> <u>Barbados, Guyana, etc.)</u>
1. <u>Population Structure</u>	
Birth Rate	
Proportion of unwed mothers giving birth	
Proportion of teenaged mothers giving birth	
Proportion of teenaged unwed mothers giving birth	
Proportion of female heads of households	
2. <u>Labour Force Participation of Females</u>	
(a) In general	
(b) In major occupational groups ^{47/}	
- Professional, technical and related workers	
- Administrative and Managerial workers	
- Clerical and related workers	
- Sales workers	
- Service workers	
- Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry workers, Fishermen and Hunters	
- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	

^{47/} Classification recommended in the Dictionary of Occupations for Trinidad and Tobago - prepared by National Training Board, January 1982.

Parameters

Rating
(Trinidad and Tobago,
Barbados, Guyana, etc.)

- (c) In the Civil Service, statutory Boards and State Agencies by occupational groups 48/
 - Administrative
 - Professional
 - Technical
 - Clerical and Secretarial
 - Other supporting staff (Manipulative)
 - Teachers
- (d) Unemployment rates by gender
 - Proportionate unemployment of female teenagers
 - Proportion of women in self-employed population

3. Equitability in the Distribution of:

- (a) Income of Female workers
 - within major occupational groups in the private sector
 - within major occupational groups in the public sector
 - between major occupational groups in the private sector
 - between major occupational groups in the public sector
- (b) Loan Investment Funds to female population from State Agencies
 - Agricultural Development Bank
 - Industrial Development Corporation
- (c) Housing funded by the National Housing Authority - by gender of head of household
- (d) "State" Farms - by gender of head of household

48/ Occupational Group used by the Personnel Department. This grouping however includes the Protective Services and Defence Force which are excluded from this exercise.

Rating
(Trinidad and Tobago,
Barbados, Guyana, etc.)

Parameters

4. Participation in Education and
Training programmes by Gender

Literacy Rate

Proportion enrolled in Primary Education

Proportion enrolled in Secondary Education

- Subject areas of co-educational schools
- In subject areas in girls only schools
- In subject areas in boys only schools
- In subject areas by enrolment for 'O' Level, 'CXC' and National Examination Council Exams
- In subject areas by enrolment in GCE 'A' Level Exams
- In subject areas by passes in GCE 'O' Level, 'CXC' and National Examination Council Exams
- In subject areas by passes in GCE 'A' Level Exams

Proportion enrolled in Technical/Vocational
Schools

- In Craft level by subject
- In Technician level by subject

Financing of Primary school system

- (a) Capital - absolute and per capita expenditure by gender
 - co-educational schools
 - 'boys' only schools
 - 'girls' only schools
- (b) Recurrent expenditure - absolute and per capita expenditure by gender
 - co-educational schools
 - 'boys' only schools
 - 'girls' only schools

Parameters

Rating
(Trinidad and Tobago,
Barbados, Guyana, etc.)

Financing of Secondary School System

- (a) Capital - absolute and per capita expenditure by gender
 - co-educational schools
 - 'boys' only schools
 - 'girls' only schools
- (b) Recurrent expenditure - absolute and per capita expenditure by gender
 - co-educational schools
 - 'boys' only schools
 - 'girls' only schools

Participation in non-formal Training sponsored or Administered by State Agencies - by gender

- In Youth Camps by subject
- In Trade Centres by subject
- In on-the-job training programmes by subject
- In Apprenticeship schemes by areas of training
- In Government Ministries:
 - Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries (e.g. ECIAF)
 - Health (e.g. Nurses, Allied Health personnel)
 - Industry and Commerce (e.g. Hotel School)
 - Public Utilities and National Transport (e.g. TTEC; TELCO; WASA; PTSC; CATI)
 - Works, Maintenance and Drainage (e.g. DEWD)

Financing of Technical/Vocational Education in relation to Participation of Females

- per capita expenditure by gender

Rating
(Trinidad and Tobago,
Barbados, Guyana, etc.)

Parameters

Participation in University Level
Training by gender

- in subject area
- in Liberal Arts -vs- Other
- in number of graduates in Liberal Arts -vs- Others

Training Awards and Scholarships by Gender

- To Secondary Schools
- To University by subject areas
- Post-Secondary Training institutions by subject areas

5. Females as Beneficiaries in
the Health Services

Infant Mortality Rates

Maternal Mortality Rates

Sex differentials in mortality statistics:

- Life expectation rates
- 10 major causes of death

Sex differentials in morbidity statistics:

- In hospital admissions
- In outpatients' departments
- In Health centres and clinics

Levels of Community Health Services

- Proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers needing nutritional supplementation -vs- proportion receiving such supplementation
- Proportion of population under five years of age who need nutritional supplementation -vs- those receiving
- Proportion of pregnant mothers attending ante and post-natal clinics
- Proportion of population under five years of age immunized against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Small Pox

Rating
(Trinidad and Tobago,
Barbados, Guyana, etc.)

Parameters

Family Planning

- Proportion of population 15-45 in active Family Planning Programmes
- Proportion of teenagers in active Family Planning Programmes
- Proportion of dropouts from programmes
- Family life education

Secondary Health Care by Gender

- Occupancy rates at General Hospitals by departments and wards
- Occupancy rates in Specialist Hospitals by wards
- Occupancy rates of District and County hospitals by wards
- Occupancy rates in gynaecology and obstetric wards

Level of Government funding

- Community Health Services including maternity and child welfare services
- Hospital services by type including gynaecology and obstetric wards

6. Level of Welfare Services

- Proportion of population under five years of age in subsidized Day Care Centres/Nursery Schools
- Waiting Lists at existing Centres
- Proportion of Centres below minimum health and safety standards
- Proportion of school population receiving supplementary feeding outside the home
- Proportion of handicapped children receiving special education

Blind

Physically handicapped

Deaf

Mentally handicapped

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Rating</u> <u>(Trinidad and Tobago,</u> <u>Barbados, Guyana, etc.)</u>
-------------------	---

Proportion of female population in non-contributory old age pension schemes; recipients in social assistance programmes

Proportion of homes with utilities:

- Stove
- Fridge
- Running Water
- Flush Toilets
- Vacuum Cleaner
- Washing Machine

7. Participation rate of Women in Public Life as reflected in active politics

- In the House of Representatives
- In the Senate
- In Local Government
- On Government Boards
- On Statutory Boards
- On Boards of State-run Enterprises

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

The short time-span (two man-months) within which the study needed to be completed precluded the use of primary data in the analysis. Therefore only secondary data are used. This time constraint together with limitations in the existing data base by gender imposed certain methodological constraints on the Consultant as follows:

- (a) The indices used to evaluate the status of women as beneficiaries vary from sector to sector and even within sectors. For instance, in Education and Training, enrolment rates by gender are used almost exclusively to evaluate the level of services available for women at the primary and secondary levels of Education. At Technical levels

and at youth camps where the data on subject participation are segregated by gender, both enrolment and subject participation rates are considered. In the former instance, it was possible to compare enrolments in 1978 and 1982, while in the latter cases, the most recent data on enrolment and subject participation relate to the late 1970s. In the health sector the status of women as recipients of health services is evaluated largely on the basis of the pattern of morbidity and mortality indices by gender in a single year - 1977 - and on the basis of available data on bed use for wards which cater exclusively for diseases of females. Though more up-to-date data are available on some components of the community health services such as family planning, no segregated data by gender are available on client use in these services. Thus, the level of services provided at maternity and child welfare centres and Family Planning programmes is used as a basis for evaluating the levels of services available to women - the presumption being that women and/or their children are the main recipients of such services. In welfare services, the pattern of distribution by gender of recipients of old age pensions and public assistance is used as the basis for evaluation. However, latest available data relates to 1978. In Special Education, enrolment by gender and the size of waiting lists in 1982 are used. In day care programmes the proportion of under fives catered for in Government assisted programmes is used as the basis of the evaluation and in Nutrition outside the home the basis is the proportion of pre-school and school children in receipt of nutrition supplements in 1982. The most recent Civil Service List is used to assess the level of female employment in the Public Service on the basis of counting all those on the list with known "feminine" first names. The use of this procedure, while tedious and subject to a certain margin of error, was the only way within the time available to ascertain the pattern of participation of females in the Civil Service.

- (b) The most complete and easily accessible published data on the population segregated by gender, derives from the 1970 Population Census Reports. These Reports therefore form the basis for much of the analysis of Women in the Labour Force, in the Population Structure and in Income Distribution. (Only very few tabulations are available on the 1980 Census Report which would obviously have presented a more accurate picture of conditions existing in 1983, than the 1970 Census data would).

In other published reports on the level of State services to the population such as are available from the Central Statistical Office and from printed annual Reports of Ministries, there is usually a time lapse of some five years before published data becomes available. For instance, the 1979 Report of the Ministry of Health was published in 1981 and much of the data contained in it relate to the years 1977 and 1978.

- (c) Where data are available on services offered in 1982 and 1983, these are used as presenting a more accurate and up-to-date picture (than published 1970 data). However, in the instances where these are derived from unpublished sources, such data should be regarded as provisional.

Other sources of data for 1982 and 1983 such as the budgetary documents, present the most up-to-date published information on the levels of government expenditure and on the size of the Civil Service establishment by Ministries, Departments and Divisions. Expenditure as allocated in the National Budget is, however, on the basis of broad population needs and not by gender.

- (d) The structure of the budget does not make it possible to determine either the absolute or per capita investments by gender in either recurrent or capital expenditures. Such an exercise could only possibly be undertaken by working through accounting and planning units of sectoral and divisional agencies, and by imputing certain costs/benefits in the ratios of male/female participation where facilities are shared.

TABLE 1

Population and Adult Employed Labour Force
By Sex - 1980 Census

Administrative Areas	Population ^{1/}	Number of Females	%	Adult Labour Force ^{2/}	Number of Females	%
Port-of-Spain	54,919	28,811	52.5	22,350	9,140	40.8
San Fernando	33,490	17,387	51.9	12,380	4,180	33.7
St. George	400,046	202,049	50.5	145,910	48,770	33.4
Caroni	140,245	69,563	49.6	43,660	9,530	21.8
Nariva/Mayaro	31,147	15,067	48.4	8,480	1,640	19.3
St. David/St. Andrew	49,489	24,559	49.0	14,960	3,440	22.9
Victoria	186,951	93,263	49.9	54,900	12,040	21.9
St. Patrick	123,508	61,021	49.4	33,890	6,610	19.5
Tobago	39,530	19,884	50.3	12,770	4,090	32.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,059,825	531,604	50.2	349,300	99,440	28.4

^{1/} 1980 Population - Housing Census Bulletin No. 1 - Central
Statistical Office Printing Unit 1981 - No. 1.

^{2/} Central Statistical Office Unpublished Statistics - Provision.

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP 1980

Age Group	Both Sexes	% of Total	Male	Female
All Ages	1,059,047		528,206	530,841
0 - 4	125,363		63,481	61,882
5 - 9	117,789		59,390	58,399
10 - 14	118,395		59,172	59,223
Under 15	361,547	34	182,043	179,504
15 - 19	130,869		65,558	65,311
20 - 24	109,799		55,085	54,714
Under 25	602,215	57	302,686	299,529
25 - 29	86,413		43,142	43,271
30 - 34	70,175		35,352	34,823
35 - 39	55,415		27,529	27,886
40 - 44	46,792		23,235	23,557
45 - 49	38,948		18,944	20,004
50 - 54	35,807		17,596	18,211
55 - 59	30,990		15,838	15,152
60 - 64	26,275		13,471	12,804
15 - 64	631,483	60	315,750	315,733
65 - 69	24,411		11,454	12,957
70 - 74	15,621		7,239	8,382
75 - 79	9,809		4,188	5,621
80+	8,050		2,969	5,081
65+	57,891	5	25,850	32,041
Not stated	8,126		4,563	3,563

Source: Central Statistical Office - Provisional figures based on 1980 Census.

TABLE 3

LIVE MATERNITIES BY AGE OF MOTHER AT PRESENT BIRTH PARITY 1977^{1/}
Both Sexes

Age of Mother At Present Birth	P A R I T Y															
	ALL AREAS															
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th and over	Not Stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Under 15	74	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
15-19	3,609	1,213	214	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,065
20-24	3,585	3,183	1,738	726	262	72	13	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	9,586
25-29	1,217	1,588	1,436	1,004	690	379	191	75	37	9	2	2	1	1	1	6,633
30-34	307	607	676	600	510	450	316	218	123	69	27	20	3	1	-	3,927
35-39	54	129	154	198	214	192	176	192	153	122	62	35	24	24	-	1,729
40-44	8	13	25	20	49	45	36	53	48	43	38	28	21	24	3	454
45 and over ..	1	3	3	3	1	1	9	5	8	6	8	3	4	6	-	61
Not stated ..	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	132	146
All ages ..	8,857	6,743	4,248	2,579	1,730	1,140	743	547	370	249	138	88	53	56	138	27,679

^{1/} Extracted from Central Statistical Office Population Vital Statistics 1977 Report - Tables 12 and 13
Central Statistical Office Printing Unit 1981.

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

LIVE MATERNITIES BY AGE OF MOTHER AT PRESENT BIRTH PARITY 1977

Illegitimate^{2/}

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Under 15	60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
15-19	2,318	722	124	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,182
20-24	1,482	1,347	750	361	137	37	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,125
25-29	403	460	521	396	307	181	92	33	21	6	1	2	1	1	1	2,426
30-34	116	181	200	198	193	173	125	93	53	38	11	11	-	-	-	1,392
35-39	23	33	52	67	86	62	63	67	55	55	29	16	8	8	-	624
40-44	5	3	9	6	26	20	14	22	25	13	10	13	10	8	2	186
45 and over ..	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	3	2	-	3	-	21
Not stated ..	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	88	93
All ages	4,409	2,750	1,657	1,046	752	473	304	219	157	115	55	44	19	20	92	12,112

^{2/} Illegitimate as percentage of all births - 44 percent.

TABLE 4

ADULT^{1/} POPULATION BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA AT 1970 CENSUS 2/

Area	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separ- ated	Never Married	Not stated	Total
(MALE)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Port-of-Spain	6,631	257	123	76	8,937	110	16,134
San Fernando	4,427	109	67	36	4,630	29	9,298
Arima	1,226	28	7	5	1,534	8	2,808
St. George ^{3/}	36,399	1,028	342	249	40,762	369	79,149
Caroni	14,949	427	102	101	11,885	22	27,486
Nariva	2,375	62	8	5	2,418	3	4,871
Mayaro	799	28	6	1	1,005	2	1,841
St. Andrew	3,981	167	29	24	5,071	13	9,285
St. David	498	20	3	9	855	7	1,392
Victoria ^{4/}	20,611	496	132	139	17,656	67	39,101
St. Patrick	13,617	391	93	102	13,971	21	28,195
Tobago	3,521	111	21	17	4,720	24	8,434
TOTAL	109,034	3,124	933	784	113,444	675	277,994
(FEMALE)							
Port-of-Spain	7,679	1,128	237	163	9,301	44	18,552
San Fernando	5,073	636	95	90	4,564	110	10,568
Arima	1,355	155	17	13	1,389	1	2,930
St. George ^{3/}	40,060	3,828	577	364	37,484	108	82,421
Caroni	16,341	1,684	133	148	9,330	12	27,648
Nariva	2,625	243	17	12	1,678	3	4,578
Mayaro	797	78	10	5	830	-	1,720
St. Andrew	4,289	551	38	25	2,025	3	8,931
St. David	520	58	5	9	653	-	1,245
Victoria ^{4/}	22,806	2,238	217	201	14,062	26	39,550
St. Patrick	14,811	1,513	156	158	11,205	16	27,859
Tobago	3,893	406	35	33	4,207	19	8,593
TOTAL	120,249	12,518	1,537	1,221	98,728	342	234,595

^{1/} The population classified by marital status comprises in general all adults 15 to 64 years old who were not attending school.

^{2/} Extracted from Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1978 - Table 1 CSO Printing Unit 1980.

^{3/} Excludes Port-of-Spain and Arima.

^{4/} Excludes San Fernando.

TABLE 5
EXPECTATION OF LIFE
AT AGE X - 1970

Age - X	Female	Male
0 - 1	68.11	64.08
1 - 2	69.29	65.58
2 - 5	68.54	64.86
5 - 10	65.76	61.20
10 - 15	60.93	57.33
15 - 20	56.07	52.53
20 - 25	51.29	47.76
25 - 30	46.58	43.18
30 - 35	41.88	38.58
35 - 40	37.29	34.02
40 - 45	32.70	29.51
45 - 50	28.33	25.09
50 - 55	24.04	20.97
55 - 60	20.14	17.28
60 - 65	16.30	13.58
65 - 70	12.98	10.22
70 - 75	10.28	7.45
75 - 80	7.61	5.13
80 - 85 ^{1/}	4.24	1.76

^{1/} The figures in this age group represent 80⁺. (Extracted from Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979 - Table 29, Central Statistical Office Printing Unit 1982.

TABLE 6

DEATH RATES BY SEX AND AGE (RATE PER 1,000
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION) - 1977 1/

Age	1 9 7 7		
	Male	Female	Total
	(10)	(11)	(12)
0	27.71	21.84	24.91
1	2.48	2.41	2.45
2	0.95	1.33	1.13
3	1.01	0.73	0.87
4	0.84	0.94	0.89
Total 0 - 4	6.45	5.17	5.83
5 - 9	0.47	0.33	0.40
10 - 14	0.69	0.34	0.52
15 - 19	1.22	0.62	0.92
20 - 24	1.58	0.88	1.25
25 - 29	1.90	1.45	1.69
30 - 34	2.03	1.84	1.94
35 - 39	3.15	1.94	2.53
40 - 44	4.81	2.86	3.81
45 - 49	7.54	5.12	6.39
50 - 54	11.26	8.60	9.92
55 - 59	20.41	13.18	16.77
60 - 64	27.24	19.20	23.16
65 - 69	43.80	35.34	39.66
70 - 74	69.63	50.60	59.98
75 - 79	116.02	80.32	96.20
80+	2,333.33	215.58	332.87
All ages	7.05	6.01	6.54

1/ Extracted from Central Statistical Office Annual
Statistical Digest 1979 - Table 26, op.cit.

TABLE 7

DEATH AND DEATH RATES BY CAUSE - GROUPS
PECULIAR TO FEMALES - 1975 AND 1977. 1/
(Rates per 100,000
estimated mid-year population)

Cause of Death	DEATHS		RATES	
	1975	1977	1975	1977
Maternal Death Rate ^{2/}	-	-	1.3	0.8
Abortion ^{3/}	12	9	47.14	32.51
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication ^{3/}	21	13	82.50	46.97
Congenital anomalies ^{4/}	21	89	241.50	319.04
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and by toxic conditions	121	113	471.31	405.08
Other causes of perinatal mortality ^{4/}	115	126	447.94	451.68

^{1/} Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979 - Table 28.

^{2/} Central Statistical Office Population and Vital Statistics 1977 - Table 72.

^{3/} Calculated per 100,000 live maternities.

^{4/} Calculated per 100,000 live births.

TABLE 8

LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP 1979

Employment status	Period round	Six months ended	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	Construction (including Electricity, Gas and Water)	Commerce	Transport and Communication	Services	Never worked	Total All Industries
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>										
Total Labour Force	31	30/6/79	47,500	78,600	98,500	78,400	31,600	105,700	6,400	447,300
	32	31/12/79	42,100	78,200	104,200	82,100	30,700	100,400	6,500	445,200
of which	31	30/6/79	45,200	72,800	75,500	71,800	30,000	98,600	-	394,200
Persons with Jobs	32	31/12/79	40,000	73,000	85,100	76,600	29,700	94,700	-	400,000
<u>MALE</u>										
Total Labour Force	31	30/6/79	36,300	59,900	83,800	40,500	29,100	57,100	2,100	309,100
	32	31/12/79	32,300	57,900	89,600	44,500	28,200	55,500	1,500	310,000
of which	31	30/6/79	35,200	56,300	69,300	38,400	27,600	54,200	-	281,300
Persons with Jobs	32	31/12/79	31,200	54,300	75,500	42,500	27,400	53,200	-	286,400
<u>FEMALE</u>										
Total Labour Force	31	30/6/79	11,200	18,700	14,600	37,900	2,500	48,700	4,300	138,100
	32	31/12/79	10,000	20,300	14,600	37,700	2,500	44,900	5,100	135,200
of which	31	30/6/79	10,000	16,500	6,200	33,300	2,400	44,400	-	112,900
Persons with Jobs	32	31/12/79	9,400	18,700	7,600	34,100	2,300	41,400	-	113,600

Source: Extracted from Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979 - Table 75, op.cit.

TABLE 9

ADULTS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL (BY SEX AND
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP) - 1970 1/

Occupational Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female as a % of total (Both sexes)
Professional and Technical	22,388	12,991	9,397	41.97
Administrative and Managerial	2,876	2,632	244	8.48
Clerical and Related	24,481	12,973	11,508	47.00
Transport and Communica- tion	2,625	2,279	346	12.18
Sales Workers	20,382	14,511	5,871	28.80
Service Workers	28,142	12,722	15,420	54.79
Farm Managers, Super- visors and Farmers	5,807	5,408	399	6.87
Other Agriculture	28,534	23,895	4,639	16.25
Production and Related	76,990	69,237	7,753	10.07
Labourers NFC	15,733	14,166	1,567	9.95
Not elsewhere classified	489	430	59	12.06
Members of the Armed Forces	507	507	0	0
Not Stated	28,207	77,248	203,959	75.53
TOTAL	510,161	248,999	261,162	51.19

1/ Extract from the Report on the 1970 Population Census of the
Commonwealth Caribbean - Volume 10, Part IV - Census Research
Programme University of the West Indies.

TABLE 10

TEACHING SERVICE BY CATEGORY
AND SEX - 1980 ^{1/}

	Total	% Female
PRIMARY EDUCATION	3,340	58
Principal and Vice-Principal	478	34
Teachers	2,862	62
SECONDARY EDUCATION	1,424	53
Principal and Vice-Principal	159	34
Teachers ^{2/}	1,253	56
Technical Vocation I-II and IV	12	8
TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	87	21
Principal and Head of Departments	5	0
Teachers ^{3/}	82	23
TEACHER TRAINING	53	53
Principal and Vice-Principal	5	80
Teachers ^{4/}	48	50
OTHERS ^{5/}	<u>71</u>	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,975</u>	<u>55</u>

^{1/} Civil Service List 1980.

^{2/} Includes Teacher I - II, Special Teacher I - III and Assistant Teacher III.

^{3/} Includes Teacher II, Technical Vocation Teacher I - IV, Land Surveyor I - II, Engineer I and Placement Officer.

^{4/} Includes Teacher I - II and Special Teacher II.

^{5/} Includes School Supervisor, Guidance Officer, School Publication Officer, Educational Testing Officer, etc.

TABLE 11

POPULATION FIVE YEARS AND OVER BY
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - 1970 ^{1/}

	Total Population	% of Grand Total	Female	%
Nursery/Infant	8,270	1	4,047	49
Primary	588,452	73	291,505	49
Secondary	139,485	17	71,996	51
University	5,296	0.6	1,483	28
Other	14,186	2	8,318	58
None	50,701	6	32,208	63
Not Stated	3,514	0.4	1,676	47
GRAND TOTAL	809,904		411,233	50

^{1/} Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical
Digest 1979 - Table 58, op.cit.

TABLE 12
EDUCATION

County	PRIMARY					
	No. of Schools		Enrol-ment		% Female	
	77/78 ^{1/}	80/81 ^{2/}	77/78 ^{1/}	80/81 ^{2/}	77/78 ^{1/}	80/81 ^{2/}
St. George ^{3/}	149	182	69,585	65,305	50	50
St. Andrew/St. David	41	40	9,376	8,918	49	50
Caroni	64	62	26,773	23,776	49	50
Nariva/Mayaro	21	22	6,416	6,244	49	49
Victoria ^{4/}	98	98	39,275	35,577	50	50
St. Patrick	57	56	22,018	19,720	49	49
Tobago	36	36	8,420	7,510	48	48
TOTAL	466	466	181,863	167,050	50	49

	SECONDARY					
	No. of Schools		Enrol-ment		% Female	
	77/78	80/81	77/78	80/81	77/78	80/81
St. George	41	...	39,707	41,336	49	50
St. Andrew/St. David	4	...	2,629	3,216	51	49
Caroni	6	...	7,587	9,926	51	51
Nariva/Mayaro	1	...	1,229	1,188	55	49
Victoria	17	...	17,514	21,732	51	49
St. Patrick	11	...	12,492	10,467	45	51
Tobago	5	...	2,410	2,697	41	51
TOTAL	85	89	84,450	90,562	45.7	50

^{1/} Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest
1979 - Tables 61, 62, 65, 66 op.cit.

^{2/} Ministry of Education - Unpublished Statistics.

^{3/} Includes Port-of-Spain.

^{4/} Includes San Fernando.

TABLE 12 (CONT'D)

	<u>TECHNICAL</u>				<u>TEACHER TRAINING</u>		
	<u>1977/78^{1/}</u>				<u>1977/78^{2/}</u>		
	No. of Schools	Technician Courses	Craft Courses		No. of Schools	Enrol- ment	% Female
		Enrol- ment	% F	Enrol- ment	% F		
St. George
St. Andrew/St. David
Caroni
Nariva/Mayaro
Victoria
St. Patrick
Tobago
	2	1,323	10	2,306	41	...	1,107 74

1/ Central Statistical Office Annual Statistical Digest 1979.

2/ Central Statistical Office - Report on enrolment in educational institutions 1977/78 - Table 8.

TABLE 13

NEW UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS TO FIRST DEGREES,
CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS BY FACULTY AND SEX,
1979/80 AND 1981/82 1/

	1979/80			1981/82		
	Total	Female	%F	Total	Female	%F
FIRST DEGREES ^{2/}	2,090	970	46	2,337	1,198	51
Arts and General Studies	580	413	71	647	474	73
Social Sciences	360	176	49	472	249	53
Law	103	42	41	110	58	53
Education	20	15	75	52	37	71
Medicine	44	9	20	630	283	44
Natural Sciences ^{3/}	702	256	36	123	27	22
Agriculture ^{4/}	116	41	35	136	49	36
Engineering	165	18	10	167	21	12
Full-time Certificates and Diplomas	341	226	66	270	167	61
Education	124	93	75	80	65	81
Nursing Education	29	28	96	23	23	100
Public Administration	51	26	50	43	21	48
Social Work	55	40	72	36	20	55
Library Studies	9	8	88	9	7	77
Construction Management	8	0	0	-	-	-
Other	65	31	48	79	31	39
Part-time Certificates and Diplomas	393	168	42	413	195	47
GRAND TOTAL	2,824	1,364	48	3,020	1,560	52

1/ University of the West Indies Statistics 1979-80, 1981/82.

2/ Includes Full-time, Part-time and Evening Programmes.

3/ Includes N₁ Programmes.

4/ Includes Pre-Agriculture.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NATIONALS
WHO RECEIVED AWARDS BY SEX, FIELD OF STUDY
1967 AND 1972 1/

FIELD OF STUDY	1967			1972		
	Total	Female	%	Total	Female	%
Agriculture	5	-	-	34	7	20
Business Administration	6	1	16	17	3	17
Education	13	5	38	19	8	42
Law	7	-	-	9	-	-
Engineering	6	-	-	14	-	-
Humanities	18	10	55	14	4	28
Medical Sciences	44	23	52	27	10	37
Natural Sciences	6	1	16	43	13	30
Social Sciences	83	20	24	159	45	28
Other	28	9	32	22	5	22
TOTAL	218	69	31	361	95	26

1/ Awards and Scholarships Report 1967-1972
Central Statistical Office Printing Unit 1975.

TABLE 15
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1978^{1/} AND 1982^{2/}

	1978 (\$'000)	1982 (\$'000)
<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	2,696,279	12,766,413 ^{3/}
Recurrent	1,433,398 ^{1/}	5,608,119
Capital	1,262,881 ^{2/}	7,158,294
<u>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</u>		
Recurrent	279,976	862,194
% of Total Recurrent	19.5	15.4
Capital	101,926	276,977
% of Total Capital	8.1	3.9
<u>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND ORPHANAGES</u>		
Recurrent	4,284	10,837
% of Total Budget	0.29	0.19
<u>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT</u>		
Recurrent	168,073	512,520
% of Total Recurrent	11.7	9.1
Capital	17,173	38,426
% of Total Capital	1.4	0.5

^{1/} Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1980.

^{2/} Estimates of Expenditure Development
Programme for the year 1980.

^{3/} Ministry of Finance and Planning - Provisional.

TABLE 16
HEALTH FACILITIES 1979^{1/}

County	HOSPITALS			HOSPITALS DIS- TRICT/COUNTRY			SPECIALIST HOSPITALS			De- livery Units	Beds	No. of deliver- ies	Health Centres	Attend- ances	Average per Session
	Gen.	bed	cap.	Bed	cap.	O/R	Bed	cap.	O/C						
St. George West	1	892	81.8	-	-	-	2	1937	122.5 ^{2/}	1	6	128	8	41,537	35
St. George Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	9	39,150	32
St. George East	-	-	-	2	94	(14.2 (58.4	1	261	66.1	-	-	-	10	21,215	20
St. Andrew/St. David	-	-	-	1	109	61.1	-	-	-	1	4	85	11	9,233	9
Caroni	-	-	-	1	72	54.1	-	-	-	1	6	346	11	24,866	39
Victoria	1	628	98.3	1	33	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	34,828	36
Nariva/Mayaro	-	-	-	1	12	37.7	-	-	-	1	6	335	5	7,570	20
St. Patrick	-	-	-	1	54	76.3	-	-	-	1	6	46	15	38,775	52
Tobago	-	-	-	1	95	62.8	-	-	-	1	6	29	16	35,003	22
TOTAL	2	1520	90	8	469		4	2308		6	34	969	102	252,177	29

^{1/} Tables 45, 61, 64, 111, 112 - Annual Report Ministry of Health 1979 - Government Printery, Trinidad 1981.

^{2/} St. Ann's Psychiatric Hospital only.

TABLE 17

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY AGE,
SEX AND CAUSE GROUPS 1/

GROUP	Male	Female	Total	% Female
I - Infective and parasitic diseases (including enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases)	205	145	350	41.4
II - Neoplasms	347	350	697	50.2
III - Endocrine, Nutritional and metabolic diseases	264	365	629	58.0
IV - Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming organs	28	26	54	48.1
V - Mental Disorders	21	10	31	32.2
VI - Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	66	51	117	43.5
VII - Diseases of the Circulatory System	1,517	1,383	2,900	47.6
VIII - Diseases of the respiratory system	340	276	616	44.8
IX - Diseases of the Digestive system	220	98	318	30.8
X - Diseases of Genito/Urinary system	131	57	188	30.3
XI - Complications of pregnancy, Childbirth and puerperium	-	22	22	100
XII - Diseases of skin and Subcutaneous tissue	26	24	50	48
XIII - Diseases of the muscularskeletal system and connective tissue	11	26	37	70
XIV - Congenital anomalies	43	46	89	51.6
XV - Certain Causes of perinatal mortality	144	95	239	39.7
XVI - Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	147	168	315	53.3
XVII - Accidents, poisonings and violence (External causes)	499	160	659	24.2
TOTAL ALL GROUPS	4,009	3,302	7,311	45.16

1/ Extract from Table 4 - Annual Report of the Ministry of Health 1979, pp. 8-16 op.cit.

TABLE 18
MORBIDITY DATA

	M	F	T	F%
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	28,559	30,882	59,441	51.9
<u>DISEASES peculiar to females</u>				
A 54 - Malignant neoplasm of breast	2	75	77	-
A 55 - Malignant neoplasm of cervix	-	221	221	100
A 56 - Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	26	26	100
A 61 - Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	112	925	1,037	89
A 62 - Non-toxic goitre	4	36	40	90
A 63 - Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	4	39	43	91
A 64 - Diabetes Mellitus	435	716	1,151	62
A 103 - Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	33	147	180	82
A 107 - Infections of kidney	40	109	149	73
A 110 - Diseases of breast	12	86	98	88
A 111 - Other diseases of genito-urinary system	858	3,358	4,196	80
A 112 - Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	-	43	43	100
A 113 - Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	-	949	949	100
A 114 - Abortion induced for legal indications	-	12	12	100
A 115 - Other and unspecified abortion	-	3,987	3,987	100
A 116 - Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	-	51	51	100
A 117 - Other complications of pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium	-	289	289	100
A 131 - Birth injury and difficult labour	3	4	7	-
AY151 - Normal pregnancy	-	56	56	-

Source: Extract from Annual Report, Ministry of Health 1979. Table 12 op.cit.

TABLE 19
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

	<u>1 9 7 8</u> ^{1/}		<u>1 9 8 2</u> ^{2/}
<u>RECURRENT</u>	<u>168,073,339</u>	<u>RECURRENT</u>	<u>512,520,236</u>
Personal Emoluments	103,940,737	Personal Emoluments	384,936,884
Other charges	58,520,651	Goods and Services	84,713,769
Extraordinary	2,668,122	Minor Equipment	2,937,893
Subventions	2,943,829	Transfers, subsidies	39,931,690
 <u>CAPITAL</u>	 <u>17,172,881</u>	 <u>CAPITAL</u>	 <u>38,425,714</u>
Part A	14,141,571	Part A	6,922,347
Part B	3,031,310	Part B	31,503,367
 <u>TOTAL</u>	 <u>185,246,220</u>	 <u>TOTAL</u>	 <u>550,945,950</u>

1/ Budget documents 1980, op.cit

2/ Ministry of Finance and Planning. (Provisional).

TABLE 20

PUBLIC WELFARE PAYMENTS

		<u>1 9 7 8^{1/}</u>				<u>1 9 8 2^{2/}</u>	
	No. of Recipients	No. of Female Recipients	% Females	Expenditure	Expenditure	% in- crease Exp. 1978/ 1982	
Old Age Pensions	46,442	25,910	56	\$45,017,463	\$76,107,806	68	
Social Assistance	26,493	14,642	55	\$11,985,980	\$14,316,427	16	
Food Stamps	-	-	-	\$ 9,448,239	\$48,158,132	400	

1/ Annual Statistical Digest 1979 - Tables 193 and 194 op.cit.

2/ Ministry of Finance and Planning (Provisional) op.cit.

TABLE 21

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON DAY CARE AND
OTHER SERVICES - 1978 AND 1982

	1978 ^{1/}	1982 ^{2/}
<u>CHILDREN:</u>		
Child Welfare League	11,350	17,000
Auxiliary Child Care	-	-
Day Care Centre (Fed. W.I.)	-	-
South Trinidad S.W. Task Force	-	38,212
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery	-	362,763
Nursery Association	30,000	82,920
Coterie of Social Workers	7,000	10,450
Tobago Nursery Association	2,500	2,500
Celebration, Universal Children's Day	-	-
International Year of the Child	32,902	-
Ambassadors for Christ Children's Home	-	20,000
<u>HANDICAPPED:</u>		
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	710,770	2,629,213
Vocational School for the Blind	-	135,000
Trinidad and Tobago Association in Aid of Deaf	224,280	2,353,889
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	95,766	309,720
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped	965,593	2,741,802 ^{3/}
Association for Retarded Children	1,453,158	2,814,296 ^{3/}
YWCA Special Education Project	5,400	-
Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society Convalescent Home	38,880	-
Christ Child Convalescent Home	33,000	118,500 ^{3/}
Swanston Home for Blind Lads	4,759	-
Trinidad and Tobago Committee for Year of Disabled	-	231,128
School Feeding (Ministry of Education)	1,837,018	52,100,000

^{1/} Details of Other Charges, Extraordinary and Subventions for the year 1980.

^{2/} Ministry of Finance and Planning 1982 - (Provisional)

^{3/} Revised Estimates 1982 - Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the year 1983.

